

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

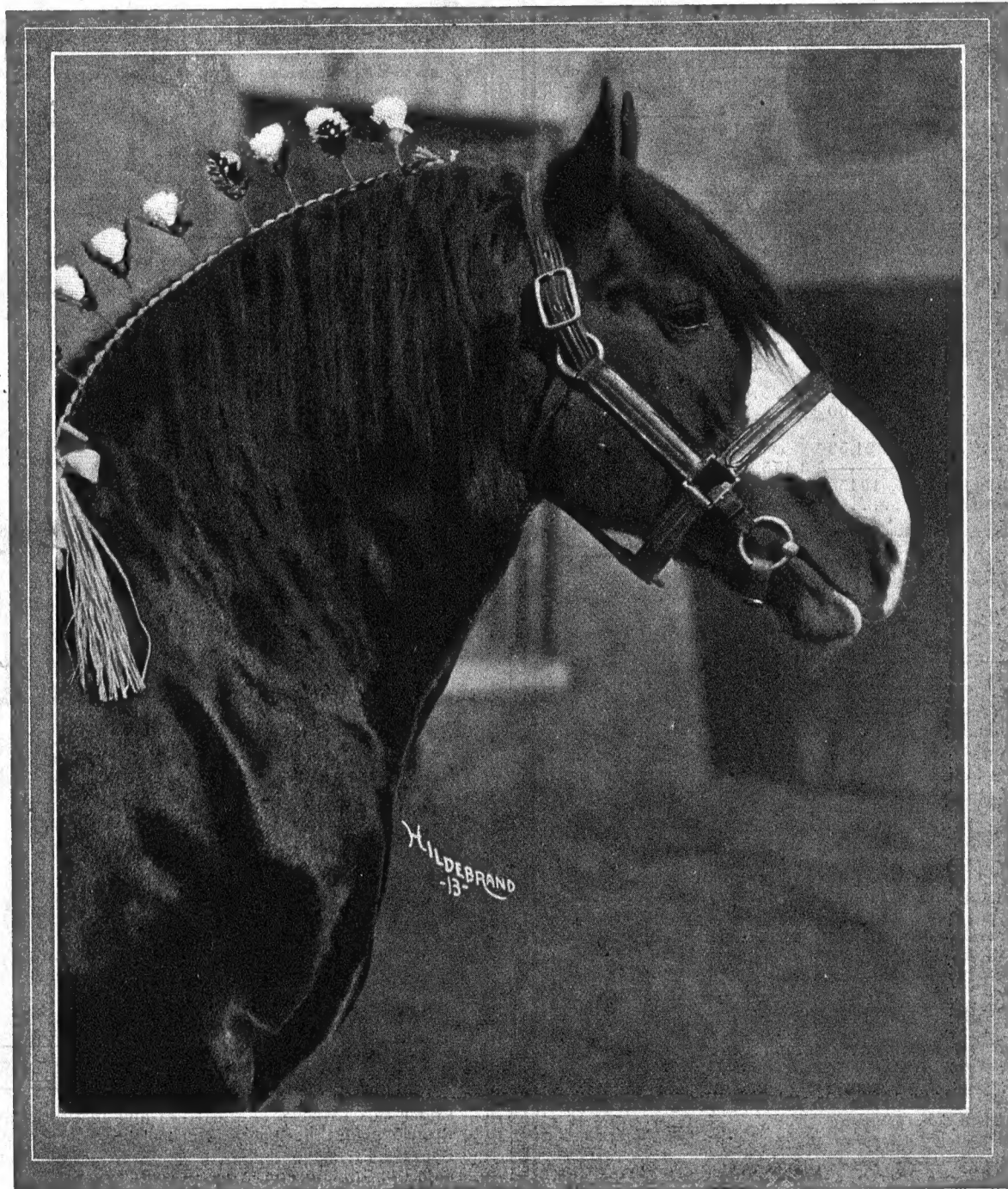
February 2, 1916

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Circulation over 34,000 weekly

44th ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year ending November 30th, 1915

Bank of Hamilton

As submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting held at the Head Office of the Bank at Hamilton, on Monday, January 17th, 1916

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR JOHN S. HENDRIE, K.C.M.G., President
CYRUS A. BIRGE, Vice-President
C. C. DALTON ROBT. HOBSON C. H. NEWTON
GEO. RUTHERFORD J. TURNBULL W. A. WOOD
J. P. BELL, General Manager

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1914	\$ 157,087.62
Transferred from Reserve Fund	300,000.00
Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1915, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits, rebate on current discounts, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	424,274.05
Appropriated as follows:	\$ 881,361.67
Four quarterly dividends, in all 12%.....	\$360,000.00
Pension Fund, Annual Assess't. \$ 9,013.68	
Special Contribution	10,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation.....	19,013.68
Provision for Depreciation in Securities held for Debts and for Contingencies..	26,526.46
	300,000.00
	\$ 705,540.14
Balance of Profits carried forward	\$ 175,821.53

GENERAL STATEMENT**LIABILITIES**

To the Public:	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$ 3,489,830.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 8,302,395.73
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	29,767,568.88
	38,069,964.64
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	6,158.23
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	65,551.30
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	57,175.43
To the Shareholders:	\$41,688,679.57
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$ 3,300,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	175,821.53
	\$ 3,475,821.53
Dividend No. 106, payable 1st Dec., 1915.	90,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed	318.50
	3,566,140.03
	\$48,254,819.60

ASSETS

Current Coin	\$ 799,790.92
Dominion Government Notes	5,839,896.00
	\$ 6,639,686.92
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves....	400,000.00
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund..	155,000.00
Notes of other Banks	281,220.00
Cheques on other Banks	2,053,582.31
Balances due by other Banks in Canada..	340,813.54
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.	954,031.29
	\$10,824,334.06
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value..	342,172.54
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian	3,170,740.28
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value....	580,101.88
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	2,216,850.69
	17,134,199.45
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	28,119,125.74
Real Estate, other than Bank Premises.....	346,697.30
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for.....	149,392.94
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	2,101,220.53
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	347,008.21
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	57,175.43
	\$48,254,819.60

JOHN S. HENDRIE, President **J. P. BELL, General Manager**
AUDITORS' REPORT

In accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the shareholders as follows:—
We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the transactions which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office and at several of the principal Branches during the current year, as well as on November 30th, 1915, and have found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

C. S. SCOTT, } Auditors,
E. S. READ, }
Chartered Accountants.

Hamilton, 17th December, 1915.

**BONSPIEL, FEB. 8**

Save money on your Dental Work by taking advantage of reduced railway fare

Appointments By Mail

New system Teeth, without plates; crowns, inlays, all kinds of fillings; extractions or any other form of work performed for you by the most up-to-date methods. Samples of our work shown and estimates given upon request.

No Person too Nervous. No Work too Difficult

We Solicit Difficult Cases where others have failed

New Method Dental Parlors

Canada's Best and Most Up-to-date Dental Office

Offices: Corner Portage and Donald, Winnipeg

Short Course School in AGRICULTURE and Domestic Science

Will be held at

PONOKA	Feb. 3, 4, 5
CASTOR	Feb. 7, 8, 9
RYLEY	Feb. 11, 12
MUNDARE	Feb. 14, 15, 16
ONOWAY	Feb. 17, 18, 19
EDMONTON	Feb. 21, 22, 23

This is a complete list of Schools where the Course will be given

Under the auspices of the Fairs and Institutes and Women's Institutes Branches of the Department of Agriculture, Alberta.

Courses of instruction will be given in Livestock, Dairying, Agronomy and Poultry Raising.

The Champion Shorthorn bred steer from the recent Ontario Fat Stock show has just been secured and will be used for demonstration purposes. Lectures and demonstrations for women will be given in Cooking, Sewing, Laundry Work and Home Nursing.

Four carloads of pure-bred stock will be carried for demonstration purposes.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are carrying this stock free of charge.

EVERYBODY WELCOME

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Minister of Agriculture.

J. DOUGALL,
Canadian Gen. Agricultural Agent,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

For full particulars write: ALEX. GALBRAITH, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes, or MISS MARY MACISAAC, Supt. of Alberta Women's Institutes, Edmonton, Alta.

A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription will expire the end of this month. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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VOL. IX.

February 2

No. 5

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year. Foreign subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

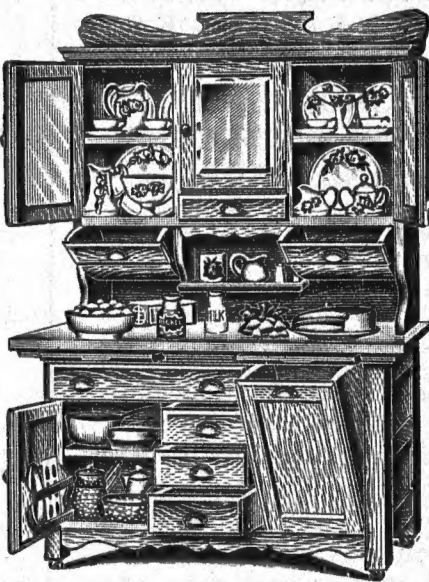
Commercial Display—18 cents per agate line.

Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line.

Classified—4 cents per word per issue.

No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

A RECORD VALUE IN A KITCHEN CABINET



Never before have you seen such a beautiful Kitchen Cabinet. Made of high-grade maple, every piece of wood used in the construction is thoroughly kiln dried and the best workmanship possible is put into its construction. Compare it with what you have seen offered elsewhere at \$25 to \$30, and you will have some idea of the Cabinet we are offering. Contracting for these cabinets in 1000 lots enables us to obtain a price fully 25 per cent lower than any other dealer. The Base is 48 inches wide by 28 inches deep, contains large pastry board, long linen drawer, three smaller drawers, large tilting flour bin, large cupboard with rack and shelf. Panel ends and heavy corner posts. Top has two large china cupboards below which are two tilting sugar bins, in centre a large cupboard with bevel plate mirror 10x14, drawer and large shelf neatly shaped. Plate rail along top adds greatly to its appearance. Regular \$28 value. Finished in natural. No. 46. Kitchen Cabinet. Bargain price

21.65

QUARTER CUT OAK DINER 285 EACH

Genuine Leather Seats



Now made with Plain Feet

Where have you seen such a big value in a high-grade Quarter Cut Oak Dining-room Chair. Has full box seat with genuine leather covering. The back posts are strongly braced and front legs are extra heavy. A purchase of 500 enabled us to save 30 per cent., and you reap the benefit. Order them from this advert today. In Golden or Fumed Finish. No. 3320. Each

2.85

OUR BIG NEW 1916 CATALOG

DOMESTIC MONARCH Wellsville Steel Range



49.75

Complete with Thermometer, High Closet and Reservoir. Burns Wood or Coal.

THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL

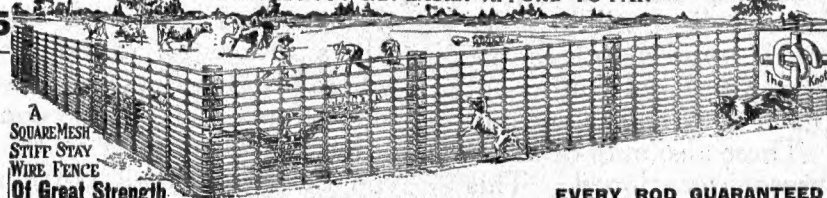
All our ranges are sold on these terms; you can test them in every possible way, and if they are not entirely satisfactory your money will be immediately returned with all freight charges. The Domestic Monarch Range is the highest grade Steel Range made. The body is of extra heavy steel, lined with asbestos. Fire box is large and well ventilated, ensuring a perfect baking oven. High closet and body are elaborately nicked and perfect in every detail.

Don't be persuaded to pay \$75 to \$100 for a range when you can procure our Domestic Monarch at less than half, and equally as good as any range offered regardless of price or make. Send us your order and see for yourself; our guarantee protects you. We show a full line of stoves and ranges from \$9.50 to \$67.00 in our large catalog.

Domestic Monarch, 9-18, complete with Reservoir and High Closet. 18-inch Oven. 49.75

Domestic Monarch, 9-20, complete with Reservoir and High Closet. 20-inch Oven. 54.75

GET YOUR ORDER IN NOW FOR OUR FAMOUS AJAX FENCING AT PRICES YOU CAN EASILY AFFORD TO PAY.



A SQUARE MESH STIFF STAY WIRE FENCE Of Great Strength

EVERY ROD GUARANTEED PRICES GUARANTEED TILL MARCH 31st

But order early, we have only a limited supply, and after March, prices will advance at least 20 per cent and perhaps more. Can you afford to pay this big increase in price? Why not anticipate your wants in advance? We will ship whenever you wish and if you do not want shipment till March, a deposit of 10 per cent will guarantee you delivery. We do not ask you to advance the full purchase price, but we do advise ordering by return mail.

Remember we are not offering you cheap, low grade wire fencing. Every rod we ship is guaranteed newly galvanized, full gauge and sold with the understanding that if not satisfactory you are at liberty to return at our expense. We OFFER a limited quantity at very interesting prices. Order from this advertisement. All prices F.O.B. Winnipeg.

MEDIUM WEIGHT AJAX FENCE—No. 9 Top and Bottom, No. 12 Intermediate

	Wires	Height	Stays	Weight Per Rod	Our Price Per Rod
Hog Fence	7	26 in.	13 in. apart	6 lbs.	\$.25
Stock Fence	7	48 in.	13 in. apart	6 lbs.	\$.29
Our Leader Stock Fence	9	42 in.	13 in. apart	7 lbs.	\$.34
Extra Special Stock, Hog and Sheep Fence	15	50 in.	8 in. apart	13 lbs.	\$.59

EXTRA HEAVY AJAX FENCE—All No. 9 Wires Throughout

	Wires	Height	Stays	Weight Per Rod	Our Price Per Rod
Field Fence	4	33 in.	22 in. apart	5 lbs.	\$.23
Field Fence	6	39 in.	22 in. apart	8 lbs.	\$.29
Stock and Hog Fence	10	50 in.	22 in. apart	13 lbs.	\$.50
Sheep and Hog Fence	7	26 in.	11 in. apart	11 lbs.	\$.42

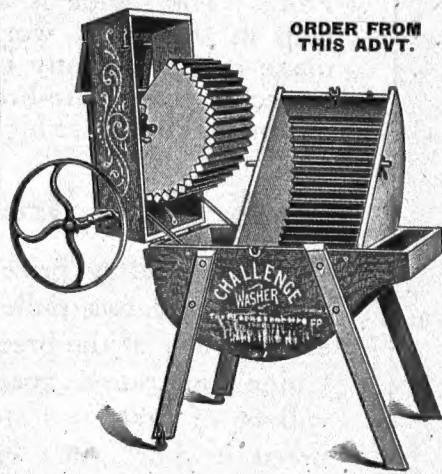
EXTRA HEAVY GATES, 4 FEET HIGH

	Width	Price	33 ft.	48 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
			\$2.00	\$3.90	\$4.20	\$4.50	\$4.65	\$5.25

These are only a few of the styles we carry. Send for prices on other styles if you do not see what you require listed here.

OUR CHALLENGE WASHER 975

ORDER FROM THIS ADVT.



Has been successfully sold for the past 19 years and nearly one million machines in use is the best argument for its reliability and real merit. Machine has two semi-circular rub-boards which oscillate in opposite directions by turning the fly wheel one way. The action thus afforded is similar in effect to the rubbing and squeezing action of washing on the wash-board. The clothes are placed between the two rub-boards, are rubbed, then squeezed, the hot soapy water being forcibly driven through every fibre and thus all dirt is removed as cannot be done by any other method or device. Will perfectly cleanse the most soiled working garments without requiring after rubbing by hand. Will wash the most delicate and filmy garments with absolutely no wear or injury. Sold on 30-Day Trial. Price F.O.B. Winnipeg

9.75

This 20 Year Guaranteed Machine SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME



FREE SET OF ATTACHMENTS

Case is made of solid oak. Has six drawers, automatic locking. Has a good heavy steel stand, and the head is equal to what you will find on any \$40.00 machine. We guarantee it to do all the work you desire—sew the finest silk or the coarsest and heaviest cloth. Order it on our 90 day approval plan. Full Set of Attachments Given Free with Machine. We will ship this machine C.O.D. when \$5.00 accompanies order, balance payable to agent after inspection. Can we be fairer? Order from this advertisement. Price

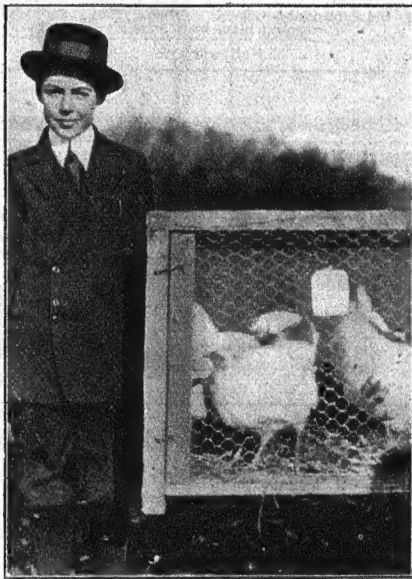
22.50

THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO. LTD. 173-175 BANNATYNE AVE. EAST WINNIPEG

Pure Bred Poultry—FREE

—Boys and Girls—Don't Miss This!—

Here is a chance for you to start a flock of pure-bred poultry without one cent of cost. You will be interested to know that the Extension Department of the Agricultural College is anxious to make the Rural School Fairs, a few of which were held last year, a greater success than ever. The other Western Provincial Departments of Agriculture are also very much interested in this matter, and it is quite likely that they will also soon be holding School Fairs. The Guide is anxious to help in this great work, and to make it easy for any boy or girl to secure some pure-bred poultry we are making these big free offers.



David Boddy, of Macdonald, Man., and his prize winning Wyandottes at the Portage la Prairie Rural School Fair, held October 8, 1915.

and Alberta may follow Manitoba's example.

Your Choice of Seven Breeds

The breeds of poultry which may be selected are as follows:—

BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, BUFF ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, ROSECOMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

These breeds offer a wide range for selection.

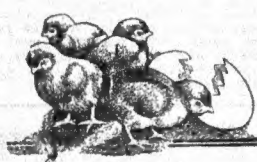
For "Grown-Ups" Too

While these offers are made specially to the young folks, we do not bar the grown-ups. In fact, this is a splendid opportunity for any person who is planning on a flock of pure-bred poultry. Poultry raising is a branch of farm industry, which if given proper attention will yield high returns for the amount of money and time expended. There are many farmers' wives in Western Canada who are making a good round sum of money each year by specializing in this particular branch of farm work, and it is not only a profitable enterprise, but a very interesting one.

A Pure Bred Poultry Pen

Our first poultry prize is a pen consisting of a cockerel and two pullets, picked from pure-bred stock in any of the breeds mentioned here. The Guide's guarantee goes with these birds. They will be of first-class stock and of the very best breed, in short, they will be a credit to the breed which they represent.

A Flock of Day-old Chicks



Our second offer, and one which we believe will be quite as much appreciated as the one which we have mentioned, is a flock of 12 chicks one day old. These also may be selected from any of the breeds mentioned. This ought to be a great opportunity for the boys and girls, as these chicks will be eligible to be shown at any Rural School Fair this fall. This is a fine chance for any boy or girl in Manitoba to enter this class. Saskatchewan



Let Us Hear From You

We hope that a large number of boys and girls and also others interested in poultry will take advantage of these free offers. The only condition attached to it is that



you devote a small portion of your spare time for some work for The Guide in your locality. You will be surprised at the small service which we require. Cut out the coupon below and we will give you full particulars and instructions.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—

Please send me full information and supplies as I am interested in your Pure-bred Poultry Offer.

Name

P.O.

Province

Breed of poultry preferred

✉ *Mail the Coupon Today*

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 2nd, 1916

TAXING MAIL ORDER HOUSES

The proposal of the Manitoba Government to levy a discriminatory tax upon mail order houses is not in keeping with the spirit of their legislative program. The mail order houses enjoy no special privileges and in no sense do they constitute a monopoly. Their business is largely done with the people in the farm homes and any tax levied on mail order houses will simply be passed on to the farmers. It will in reality be a special and unjust tax upon the farmers who already pay more than their fair share of taxation. We hold no special brief for mail order houses, but in the interest of the farmers of this country we feel it our duty to protest against this special discrimination. The mail order houses have brought much needed relief to the Western farmers by reducing prices on thousands of the necessities of life. The only crime they have committed is to develop a more economical method of supplying the necessities of life to the people living in the country. The retail merchants claim that the mail order houses should be taxed because they take the "cream of the business" and deal only for cash while the retail merchants give credit and carry stocks in the community. While there is considerable truth in this contention, it must be remembered that the retail merchant balances this by selling at higher prices in many cases and he charges a carrying charge of interest on his outstanding accounts. It would be a great loss to the country if the retail merchants were driven out of business, but there is no justice in taxing their competitors.

It must of course be remembered that there is an immense volume of business that in the nature of things cannot be handled by mail order houses. And for that reason the local dealer will always remain a part of the commercial system of the country, and everything possible should be done to build up the local centres and retain the community life which means so much to our civilization. But it would be a great error to attempt to regulate by law the channels of trade. Where the farmer gets credit and receives the special service of the local dealer he must naturally pay for that special service. But every person should be at liberty to buy where he can buy cheapest and sell wherever he can get the highest price.

What we need in this country is greater efficiency. The retail merchants must get together so that they can purchase at the lowest possible cost and as far as possible eliminate the credit business. It should not be forgotten that the retail merchants themselves recognize the efficiency of the mail order houses by ordering for their families many of those articles not carried in their own stores. In one of the larger Western towns the express company stated that a large portion of the mail order parcels were delivered to the houses of the retail merchants. Surely the Manitoba Government is not going to place a tax upon efficiency. Surely the government is not going to interfere with efforts being made to cut down the cost of living by reducing the expenses of distribution. There is at least one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in Winnipeg that employs no travellers yet has been able to compete with great success against other houses that cover the country with travellers. Why not tax this wholesale merchant for his efficiency, if efficiency is a crime? The tax on mail order houses is in the same order with the protective tariff and is an iniquity which we cannot believe the Manitoba Government will force upon the people of this province. If it is extra revenue the government needs there are many more just ways of raising it. We would suggest that those holding land out of

use in the province be compelled to pay for their privilege. It would be very easy to raise a revenue of half a million dollars if necessary by taxing the vacant land, urban and rural, and in addition to giving the revenue required it would also assist greatly in placing the land within reach of bona fide farmers which the government is seeking to attract to the province.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN

The Bill which is to give the women of Manitoba the parliamentary franchise on equal terms with men passed the Manitoba Legislature last Thursday and only requires the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor to make it a part of the provincial constitution. Henceforth the women of Manitoba may vote with the men at all provincial elections. This is a great step forward in the march of civilization and Manitoba is to be congratulated as being the first province of Canada to recognize the rights of women to have a voice in making the laws which govern them.

In Alberta, Premier Sifton has announced that in that province the bill to enfranchise the women will include not only the parliamentary franchise, but also the right to vote in municipal and school elections as well. Whether this will be done by abolishing the property qualifications for school and municipal franchise has not been announced, but if so it is a move that has long been overdue and will be welcomed by all democrats. At any rate the prospect is that in Alberta, tho the women will not receive the franchise as soon as in Manitoba, it will be even a wider franchise.

In Saskatchewan the signs of the times indicate that the Government is not to be outdone by the other two sister provinces. It was intimated in the speech from the throne two weeks ago that the women had shown that they wanted the vote as they have shown in Manitoba and Alberta. Social reforms are of slow growth, but the suffrage movement in the West has made exceptional progress in a very short time. Those who love liberty will hail the day when women are placed before the law on terms of absolute equality with their husbands, brothers and sons.

FARMERS GET POSTED

At the U.F.A. Convention in Calgary two weeks ago Dr. Magill, Chairman of the Grain Commission was present and answered many questions put forth by the delegates. The answers to quite a number of the questions asked were contained in the Canada Grain Act. When the Chairman of the Convention, E. J. Fream, asked for a show of hands of the delegates who possessed a copy of the Canada Grain Act, it was found that not more than 25 per cent of them had a copy. Enquiry at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, shows that not more than one farmer in twenty-five possesses a copy of this Act. It should be remembered that the Canada Grain Act is one of the best pieces of protective legislation that has ever been enacted for the benefit of grain growers of this country. Year by year for the past fifteen years the Act has been amended and improved at the request of the organized farmers until it has brought the Grain Growers immense relief. True, there are many improvements yet to be made to the Act, and in due course they will come. But in the meantime every farmer that grows a carload of grain for shipment should have a copy of the Canada Grain Act and should read it from cover to cover. He will then be able to protect himself against the abuse of the car-order book. He will understand exactly the law in regard to car distribution and in regard to the rights of the elevator operator and the rights of the shipper. So far as the

grain trade is concerned the Canada Grain Act is in reality, the farmer's "Bill of Rights". Other publications that Grain Growers should read are "Grain Inspection in Canada", being a pamphlet written by Dr. Magill, Chairman of the Grain Commission, describing the whole system of inspection and grading. The Annual Reports of the Board of Grain Commissioners also contain a very large amount of valuable material on the grain trade. The list of licensed elevators and warehouses in Western Canada, together with the list of public elevators in each and the licensed commission merchants and track buyers, is put up in booklet form. At The Guide office we are receiving questions almost daily that could be answered immediately by any person who possessed these documents. Every one of these publications is free for the asking. We would suggest that the secretary of each local branch in the three prairie provinces prepare a list of names and post office addresses of every farmer in his district, whether members of the association or not, and forward the list to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, with the request that the Department mail to each name on the list a copy of each of the following documents:—

- 1—Canada Grain Act with Amendments.
- 2—Grain Inspection in Canada, by Dr. Magill.
- 3—Annual report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for the past three years.
- 4—List of Licensed Elevators, Commission Merchants, and Track Buyers.

We have no doubt that the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, will mail out these documents as soon as possible after the names of the farmers are received, and we are absolutely certain that it would prove of immense educational value to every grain grower in Western Canada. Another suggestion that we would make, is that the Board of Grain Commissioners should collect in pamphlet form all the rules and regulations which have been put out by the Board and which are not contained in the Canada Grain Act. These rules and regulations could then be issued free and in convenient form to any person who would like to have them.

BORROWING ON GRAIN

Several times in these columns we have asked for information from our readers to show whether or not the banks were loaning money to farmers on the security of the threshed grain on their own farm. Up till two weeks ago we were unable to get a report from any farmer who had succeeded in making such loans. Since that time, however, we have received a considerable number of reports showing that the banks are loaning money to farmers on the security of their grain in accordance with the amendment to the Bank Act, Section 88, made three years ago. We find that many of the banks doing business with the farmers in the West are loaning to the farmers on this security, and that some of the banks in particular are loaning quite extensively. Undoubtedly quite a number of the loans made on the security of the grain would have been made on the general standing of the farmer without such security, but our information is to the effect that a large number of farmers who would not have been able to borrow money from the banks under ordinary circumstances, have been able to do so by giving their threshed grain as security. This fact indicates that the amendment to the Bank Act was a benefit to the farmers of the West. It would seem therefore that any farmer who has a quantity of grain safely stored on his farm and insured, should be able to borrow a reasonable amount from his nearest bank. No doubt there is more money being borrowed on this security during the present year than ever before, because of

the immense crop and the impossibility of putting it on the market as rapidly as has been done in years past. On account of the shortage of ships to take the wheat away from the eastern sea-board the wheat has been backed up clear to the Rocky Mountains. Practically all storage capacity has been filled or will be filled by the amount of wheat now moving eastward. We receive letters regularly from farmers who tell us that they have several thousand bushels of wheat but have up to date not been able to market any of it because the elevators are full, the car-order book has several hundred names on it, and there are very few cars being received at their shipping points. In view of these facts the banks have a great opportunity this year for helping out the farmers by making advances on their grain on the farm until such time as it can be placed on the market.

DR. MAGILL'S SUGGESTION

A great deal of complaint is heard at the present time in regard to plugging the car-order book. Judging from reports there are hundreds of places thruout the West where there are from 100 to 400 names on the car-order book, while sometimes there is not even an average of one car a day being provided. It is also claimed that the elevator operators are violating the car-order regulations and getting more than their share of cars thru the assistance of farmers and others in the district who order cars when they do not intend to use them and then turn them over to the elevator operator. This is strictly against the provisions of the Grain Act and renders the farmer and the operator liable to punishment. At the Calgary Convention, Dr. Magill, Chairman of the Grain Commission, asked the delegates to consider whether it would be advis-

able to amend the Grain Act so as to compel farmers who want cars to make personal application on the car-order book. At the present time a farmer may appoint anyone his agent to place his name on the car-order book and it is charged that the elevator operators take advantage of this provision and thus secure a great many more cars than they are entitled to. Wherever the car-order book is congested it would be well for the farmers' organization to discuss this matter.

In Alberta the farmers at Gleichen are prosecuting those who violate the Grain Act by plugging the car-order book. It would be well to watch the results as shown elsewhere in this issue.

TESTING SEED GRAIN

In spite of all the educational work that has been done there are still a great many farmers who do not realize the necessity of having their seed grain tested for germination before putting it into the ground. Very frequently the expression is heard: "I know that my seed grain is alright and there is no need to have it tested." This idea may work out well in some cases, but quite frequently grain which the owner has thought to be quite satisfactory has been found after testing to be very poor in germination. There is very little excuse for using poor seed during the present year with an unlimited quantity available and an opportunity to have the seed tested by the Government free of charge. Any person who wishes to have seed grain of any kind tested should send a small sample taken from his seed grain to any one of the three following places:

Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary, Alta.
Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

Seed Branch, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

Seed grain will be tested free of charge at any one of these three places. When sending in the seed a small card should always be placed in the sample giving the name and address of the sender so that no possibility of confusion can arise.

On most of the railway trains on the Continent the old glass drinking cup has given way to the sanitary paper cup. On the Dominion Government railways, however, the dangerous old glass cup is still doing duty. It would naturally be expected that the Government would be a leader in sanitation.

Now that the women are to vote we shall expect them to study every public question and become posted.

While the snow is deep and there is little work on the farm it is a good time to do some thinking and planning for the future. If carefully done it will prove just as profitable as actual manual labor.

A co-operative bill which is satisfactory to the Grain Growers is now before the Manitoba Legislature and it is expected that it will become law at this session.

This is a time for getting out of debt, not for incurring further obligations, and wise farmers are paying cash.

Did you get a tin pot title out of the last batch?

The car order book is one of the farmers' best friends and it should not be abused.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA FOR 1916

The officers and directors elected at the Calgary Convention, January 18-21, are shown in the above photograph as follows: Seated on the floor in front, left to right—E. J. Fream, Hon. Sec. and Chairman of the Convention; P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary-Treasurer. First row (seated), left to right: E. E. Sparkes, Jenner; Rice Sheppard, Edmonton; W. D. Trego, Gleichen; H. W. Wood, Carstairs (President); S. S. Dunham, Lethbridge; James Weir, Parkland; D. Buckingham, Stettler. First row standing, left to right: A. Rafn, Bon Accord; J. D. Sloane, Cayley; J. L. Sparrow, Sedgewick; D. W. Warner, Edmonton (Hon. President); P. Baker, Ponoka; Paul Madge, Milk River; J. E. Blore, Craigmyle. Standing at rear: J. W. Wood, Wainwright; A. A. Hall, Crossfield.

Help Yourself

How co-operation saved stock shippers at Hanley, Sask., several thousand dollars



JOHN AMES

offered 23 cents per pound for all the wool they handle."

"That so? Well, I'll think it over."

This conversation took place between an agricultural secretary and one of the farmers in his municipality in the northern part of Saskatchewan. Finally the farmer shipped his wool with the rest from that district, and a few days later he came up to the secretary and said: "Say, I got a check from the department for 16 cents a pound on that wool I sent down, and they say that there will be some more coming to me as soon as final adjustments are made. I guess I won't lose anything much, altho I'd have got cash from the dealer I generally sell to."

The secretary passed it off, and a few days later White came into his office with a smile on his face that wouldn't come off.

"Say," he said, "that co-operative wool marketing stunt of yours is all right. I got another check today for the balance due me on my lot and, taking it altogether, it comes to a little better than 23½ cents per pound. I guess you can handle all my wool next year and, say, what's this I hear about you collecting a carload of stock to take down and sell on the Winnipeg market? Can I get a couple of steers and some hogs in with the shipment?"

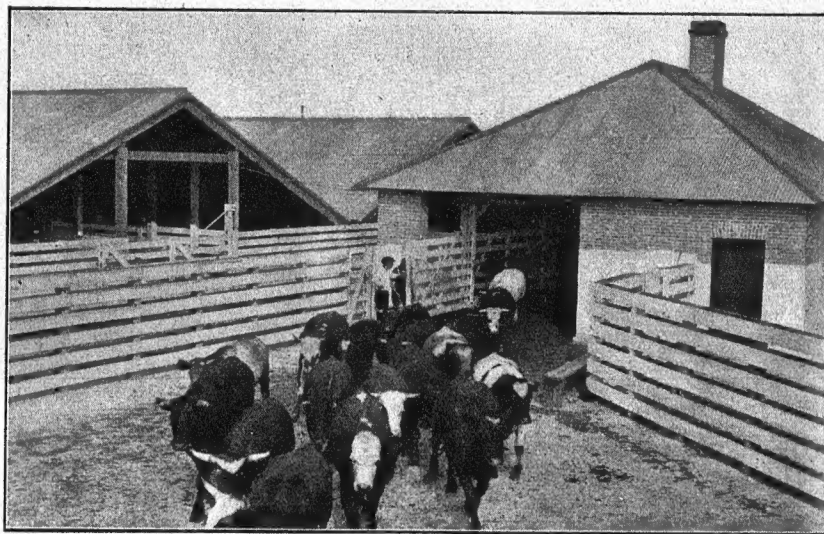
The agricultural secretary thought he could, and so another convert to the advantages of co-operative effort was made.

Co-operation Increasing in the West

There can be no question about the strides which co-operative buying and selling is making among the farmers in the West at the present time. Thousands of dollars have been saved during the past year by farmers organizing and standing together to either sell their produce or buy supplies for the farm. In Saskatchewan great development has taken place. Under the Co-operative Act up to October last year there were 187 duly registered co-operative associations. With a view to getting some idea of the actual money value which co-operative trading was to farmers, the co-operative department circularized the secretaries of these associations asking for information on this point. The returns were by no means complete enough for a definite estimate to be made, but six taken at random show a collective saving of around \$5,000 on cars of stock handled and supplies purchased. On this basis, supposing only half of the associations are actively engaged in purchasing and selling, well over \$450,000 has been saved to farmers by these activities during the past year. So far co-operative effort in Saskatchewan has produced practical results along two main lines, namely, the purchasing of supplies and the marketing of farm produce and livestock. The growth and work of some of these associations has been remarkable. Take for example the subject of this article, the Hanley Farmers' Stock Shipping Association Limited which, in a district that is essentially a grain raising one, handled livestock to the value of \$18,879.95 during 1914, and made a saving of \$1,682.38 on the 1,162 hogs handled.

Hanley Farmers' Stock Shipping Association

The organization of this association was due mainly to two causes. One was the very unsatisfactory price which occasional drovers would offer for hogs and cattle in the district, and the other was the presence in the locality of a man endowed with more than usual of the unselfish community spirit and bubbling over with energy, determination and the business ability necessary to initiate and carry on a co-operative movement in an entirely successful manner. Away back in the old days—as time is recorded in this new country—actually as recently as 1912, there was a co-operative general store in Hanley operated presumably on the Rochdale plan. It was scarcely a success, due largely to the fact that the support of members was not very loyal and credit was given by the management to hold the trade. This store was completely gutted by fire in 1912, and the co-operative trading movement with it died for some time. The idea of getting together for mutual advantage was by no means forgotten, however, and at a Grain Growers' meeting in December, 1913, the two forces mentioned above as responsible for the organization of the new movement made themselves felt. John Ames was appointed to go into the details of a scheme for the formation of an association, and a day was set apart for the organization meeting. On this particular day there was a drover in town and he offered the farmers six cents per pound for hogs, with a five-pound shrink on each hog. This didn't seem good enough to the meeting, and when John Ames outlined a plan he had in mind whereby a livestock shipping association could be formed, the members bringing the stock they had for sale together and shipping it in carload lots to the Winnipeg market, the idea was enthusiastically endorsed and John Ames appointed as the manager. Organization was effected with ten paid up members. The authorized capital was \$500, divided into shares of \$2 each, the purchase of one share entitling the holder to full membership. In the by-laws provision was made for building up an insurance fund to protect shippers against loss in transit. For this purpose shippers are charged three cents per 100 pounds for hogs and two cents



A shipment of cattle coming off the weigh scales at the Union Stockyards, Winnipeg

per 100 pounds for cattle. Non-members may ship thru the association and have the same privileges and protection as members, but are charged a commission of 1 per cent. of the net proceeds of the shipment. Curiously enough several shippers who are not members of the association have paid more than the price of one share in the association in this commission charge, and yet are content to hang back and not lend their support to this organized selling effort in their community which, by their patronage, they admit is of considerable monetary value to them. One man has already paid between \$6 and \$7 in this way.

The Working of the Plan

The plan works out as follows: Members or prospective shippers when in town make a note, in a register provided for the purpose, of the number of stock they have to ship and about what date these will be ready. When sufficient are in sight the manager appoints a shipping day, makes arrangements about a car from the railway company and notifies all intending shippers of the date set. Hogs when received are classified according to the regular market grades by the manager, and

finally payment is made according to this classification. This receipt form is as follows:

**THE HANLEY FARMERS' STOCK SHIPPING
ASSOCIATION LIMITED**

Per Manager
To ship Date
Car Number
Shipment Number

[illegible]

Total

The cattle are simply marked plainly, recorded and weighed, then when the returns come back from the sale, each is recorded and paid for separately. Very few cattle have been handled by the association, thirty-six head being shipped in all. Most of the business has been in hogs. After classification the stock is weighed over the co-operative elevator scales, carbon copies of these weights are made out for each shipper, one cent per 100 pounds is charged each shipper for weighing, and the elevator charges the association \$1.50 per car. Shipments are consigned to the associations' order in care of a commission firm in Winnipeg. This commission firm takes full charge of the shipment, and does all the business at that end. When the sale is completed, an itemized statement of expenses, insurance, commission, weight, etc., is mailed to the association together with a draft for the net proceeds. On receipt of the statement and returns, the manager computes the expenses and shrinkage on each classification, deducts these items from the sale price, and mails each shipper his pro rata share of the shipment. So far it has always taken a week to get the returns into the hands of the shippers. A better idea of the business end may be gained by an account of the first shipment. The first shipment was 102 hogs. Expenses on this car were as follows: Freight, yardage, feed, storage, insurance (3 cents per 100 pounds for hogs), commission for sale, lumber, labor, nails, bedding, man in charge, paid \$4 per day for the round trip, which usually averages five days; insurance against disease, one-half cent per 100 pounds charged at the stockyards, manager's fees 8 cents per 100 pounds. The total expenses for this car were \$173.30. Shipping weight was 22,254 pounds, and shrinkage 639 pounds. The average price on this shipment was 8 cents per pound, and the net price to shippers was \$7.57.

A New Line of Work

Starting with ten members, the association now has twenty-two members. So far no complaints have been registered, and increase in membership is entirely due to the results obtained. The capital subscribed has been used to purchase office supplies, tools, etc., and so far only \$29 has been spent on capital account. The manager is paid a commission of 8 cents per 100 pounds on all stock handled. He is also required to furnish a sufficient bond, and each car is charged one dollar to cover the cost of this bond. In 1915, up to October, only eight cars of stock had been handled, but the saving in increased price on these at sixty cents per hundred is over \$882. The small number of cars is because farmers almost entirely went out of live-stock after the shortage of feed and low prices in the fall of 1914. With so little stock to handle it does not pay the manager to do all the work required, but with any of these co-operative enterprises there always must be some broad-minded, public spirited man who has as his first consideration the good of the community. John Ames is just such a man, and intends to see this association thru. His resourcefulness was shown this year when several farmers had stock to ship but not enough at one time to together make up a carload.

Continued on Page 36

Profitable Percherons

A description of the type of horse the market is looking for

By Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary, Percheron Society of America

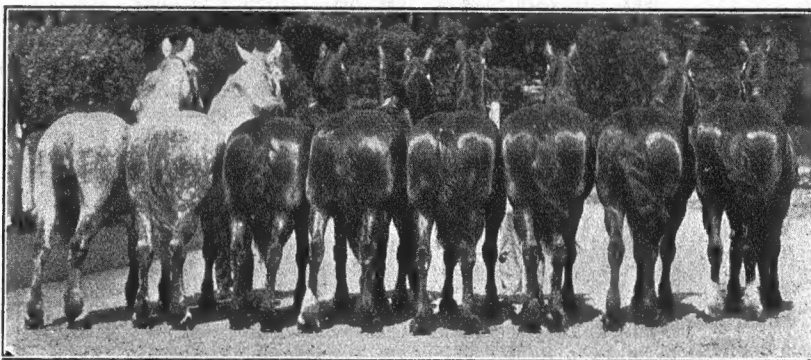
Canada's farmers need more draft horses. The wide areas of tilled land, freedom from obstructions, and the necessity for rapid work in seeding and harvesting place a premium on machinery that will do much work in a short time. Gang plows, large discs and seeders that will cover from one-third to one-half more ground than the ordinary ones, all increase the efficiency of the farmer and his men and reduce the cost of growing crops. Experience has shown that heavy draft horses are the most effective power units that can be used on farms. They utilize feed, which is cheaper than oil and gasoline, are capable, in most instances, of self repair, and their ability to reproduce their kind gives them a practical advantage over tractors that has not, to date, been counterbalanced. Business men, farmers and bankers in Canada are so thoroughly in accord on this, as the result of the experience of the last ten years, that detailed argument is not necessary.

The advantages draft horses have over light horses in farm work are numerous. The tractive power horses can exert is governed by weight, strength and temperament. Under extraordinary pressure horses can exert from four to six horse power, but under conditions of daily work they exert a pull which is about one-tenth of their working weight. The horse power traction required to move farm implements depends on the soil, climatic conditions, and the condition of implements used. Under favorable conditions five draft horses weighing 1,600 pounds or over, will pull a two-plow gang of 14 inch plows a little more than twenty miles, averaging from five to five and a half acres per day. It will take seven horses that weight from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds to do the same work, and it is not practicable to work seven horses on one gang with the ordinary class of farm labor. It will therefore require two men on single plows, one with four and the other with three light horses, to do the same amount of work that one man will do with five draft horses. The same general ruling applies in seeding, discing and harvesting, for while one man can readily handle five horses on the implements needed, he cannot advantageously nor safely use enough more light horses to give him equivalent power. The use of draft horses, therefore, increases directly the amount of work one man can do in the field, and in actual practice the work is better done when drafters are used. When to this we add the fact that less barn room is needed, and less labor required in handling the heavy horses than is necessary where more light horses are used to make up equivalent power, the advantage becomes marked.

The Market Demands Heavy Horses

Besides this, the heavy horses sell more readily and at higher prices when surplus is to be sold. Light weight horses have been bought at prices ranging from \$110 to \$150, while draft horses have brought from \$200 to \$300 each. This is an important factor, for every well managed farm has a few surplus horses to sell annually, and the readier sale and higher prices realized for draft stock are factors which must appeal strongly to all thinking farmers. Maximum cash returns are what we are all interested in, and this we obtain from drafters used in farm work.

Rei'ers of the Grain Growers' Guide are aware of the value of good seed grain, and must also realize the value of good seed stock in horse flesh. Growers of seed grain receive higher prices for their surplus than do farmers who produce ordinary market grain, and men who grow the pure-bred seed stock needed to improve the common run of horses likewise profit to a greater extent



Percheron grade mares in everyday use at Wendover Farms.

Mr. Dinsmore here makes out a strong brief for the Percheron horse. The value of this article lies in pointing out the desirable characteristics to be aimed at in breeding heavy horses on the farm. It is not intended that it should convey the idea that there is any one best breed of draft horses. The choice depends upon individual tastes, but the chief thing to bear in mind is that the market demands a high class grade or purebred heavy draft horse. To supply these farmers must decide on a suitable breed, get an ideal, and only use purebred draft sires of this particular breed on their mares, always keeping this ideal in mind.—Ed.

than do those who are contented with average horses. Incompetent farmers cannot successfully grow and market seed grain, and by the same token men must



Pure-bred Percheron mares in corral at Bar U Ranch, Pekisko, Alberta.

be good farmers and good horsemen to succeed in the rearing and marketing of pure-bred draft horses. Even a bungler can make more money with grade drafters than with light horses; but a man must needs be a competent horseman to succeed with pure-bred stock.

The Desirable Qualities in the Percheron

Of the four great draft breeds—Percheron, Clyde, Shire and Belgian—the Percheron is by far the most popular in the United States, and is rapidly growing in favor in Canada. Approximately two-



Pure-bred Percheron mares and foals.

thirds of all the pure-bred draft horses in the United States are Percherons, and Percheron blood predominates in the grade horses as well. Hardiness, easy keeping qualities, docility, great weight, power and endurance, clean legs and good feet are the main points which have carried Percherons into popular favor. Equally important is the prepotency of the Percheron when crossed on common mares of non-descript character. The hardiness of the Percheron is shown by the fact that he does well in hot or cold climates, with or without shelter. His easy keeping, good feeding qualities make his maintenance much cheaper than in the case of horses

that are fretful—"bad doers"—as horsemen say. It also makes it cheaper to put him in shape for market, and contributes materially to his value in everyday work. Great cartage and teaming companies want a horse that flanks down well and that is a good doer, for they have learned by bitter experience that a horse lacking these qualities soon goes off feed when put into heavy work, and must be laid off for a rest.

Down in Illinois, some thirty years ago, there was a noted stallion known as "King's Europe." He was good in all respects save the one just discussed. He was a hard feeder. This trait was transmitted to many sons and grandsons, which were used on grade mares to produce market geldings; yet even in these the fault was so noticeable that old, observing horsemen would not pay nearly as much for a horse of this strain as they would

otherwise have paid. This is merely one concrete case. The easy keeping, good feeding qualities of the Percheron are therefore of substantial commercial value, keenly appreciated by good horsemen. The horse that walks off in the collar like a veteran when first hitched, that does not fret at unusual sights or sounds, and that is quick to learn to obey is a pleasure to handle. Such characteristics we term docility—good horse sense—and this the Percheron possesses in superlative degree. Boys like to work good Percheron teams, fathers feel safe when the boys are handling them, and the feed bills are less. This is another practical point in favor of the breed.

Weight and Quality are Desirable

Mature Percheron stallions usually range from 16.2 to 17.3 hands in height and weigh from 1,700 to 2,100 pounds when in breeding condition—not fat. Mares range from 16 to 17 hands as a rule and weigh from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds when in working flesh. This height and weight, due to heavy bone, powerful sinew and massive muscling, give the Percheron power in the collar which is beyond the average, and with this goes great endurance, due to the great weight, good feeding qualities and level headedness characteristic of the breed. The soldier who keeps his head and conserves his strength outmarches and out-fights the one who does not; and this quality of

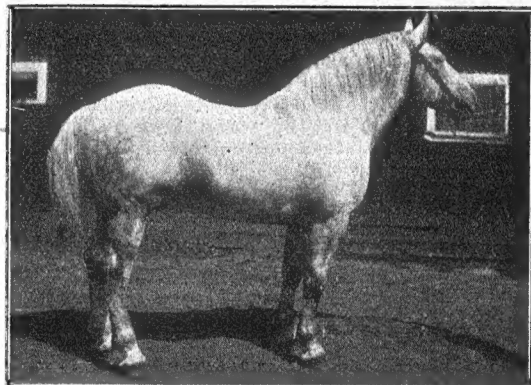
steadiness and great endurance is one of the strongest points about good Percherons, and one of the most potent reasons for the popularity of the breed. Clean legs, with an absence of feather, appeal strongly to the man who is crowding work early and late, and who has little time for grooming. The legs dry quickly, are easily brushed off, and keep free from sores or grease. Only the man who has to contend with horses having coarse, heavy feather can appreciate this to the full, but absence of feather is recognized as a practical point by busy farmers, and this has been of no slight importance in the growth the Percheron has made in America. Labor is scarce and high in price,

Continued on Page 36

The Western Farm Horse

What kind should the farmer raise?

By Alex. Galbraith, Superintendent, Fairs and Institutes, Alberta Department of Agriculture



Percheron stallion "Icare," in use at Geo. Lane's Namaka ranch.

Many people have asked me as to the probable outcome of the present situation with regard to the horse supply of this country, and especially having in mind the present and prospective demand for army horses for the British and French governments. The subject is equally interesting and important, and, while I do not claim to have superior knowledge to other people, I certainly feel that the future of horse breeding in Western Canada is particularly bright, and also that by far the safest and most profitable type of horse to raise is the draft horse.

Talking with Lord Orkney, who was superintending the purchase of army horses last October, he deplored the scarcity of good saddle or riding horses in Western Canada, and gave his opinion that breeders should use thoroughbred sires more freely. Now, Lord Orkney's opinion is to me quite easily understood. He is a riding man, a hunting man, doubtless, who loves a horse with fine sloping shoulders and beautiful long neck—in fact, a thoroughbred or Irish hunting type.

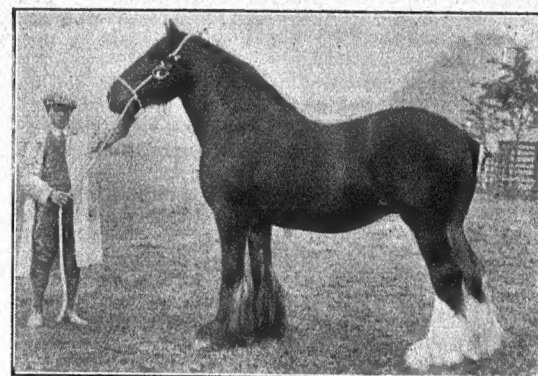
But is this a profitable type for the average farmer to raise? I am afraid not. Just recently I heard of a breeder south of Calgary who offered to the French government buyers over twenty geldings of proper age and all sired by a government approved thoroughbred stallion, but failed to sell a single horse. They were all turned down as being unsuitable, but no explanation given. Now if a man can't sell such horses "in times like these," what chance has he to sell them in normal or peace times? Even in England, where ample opportunity is given to use the very best thoroughbred sires at reasonable cost, it has long been a standing grievance that no farmer could raise such horses and sell them to the government for remounts at a decent profit. For at least half a century to my knowledge a maximum price of £40 or \$200 was held out to breeders as the purchasing price for suitable remounts. Farmers could perhaps afford to take this price, provided they had no misfits or unsound colts, but

unfortunately the very reverse was usually the case. In order to be accepted the horses had to be practically sound and free from blemishes or injuries of every kind. On the contrary, a draft horse, if undersized, makes a good, useful farm horse, and worth as much as the accepted remount, while if up to size and weight will outsell the riding horse almost two to one. Not only so, but he needs far less care and training with very little breaking, and slight blemishes detract but little from his selling value.

Great Demand for Draft Horses

In confirmation of this general statement I would ask your readers to look at the prices paid in Canada and the United States for army horses of the various types during the past year. The British government had a fixed price of \$185 to \$200 for artillery horses and transport horses—the latter being usually grade drafters. For cavalry or riding horses \$150 was the regular price. The French government have all along been buying a cheaper class for all purposes at correspondingly lower rates, but the almost invariable rule has been that the heavier the horse the higher the price. The Dominion government last winter paid up to \$225 for grade drafters, but got their "riders" from \$125 to \$150.

It is interesting and instructive to compare the various types of horses and the average prices obtained for them during the last ten years in the world's greatest horse market, viz., Chicago. Fortunately an accurate record has been kept and the results are as follows:



Shire filly, "Roycroft Forest Queen," champion at the Royal show, Nottingham, England.

average drafters. The carriage horses must have quality and action, matched in size, color and shape, thoroughly broken to city sights and sounds, perfect in manners and disposition. The drafter has only to be reasonably sound and halter broken to be cashed at a good paying price on any day of the year. But I do not wish to be understood as advising everybody to avoid the breeding of light horses of the carriage or cavalry type. There are many very intelligent men in Alberta, for instance, whose tastes and experience have always been along light horse lines, and who positively dislike draft horses and have no desire to breed them nor sympathy for their production.

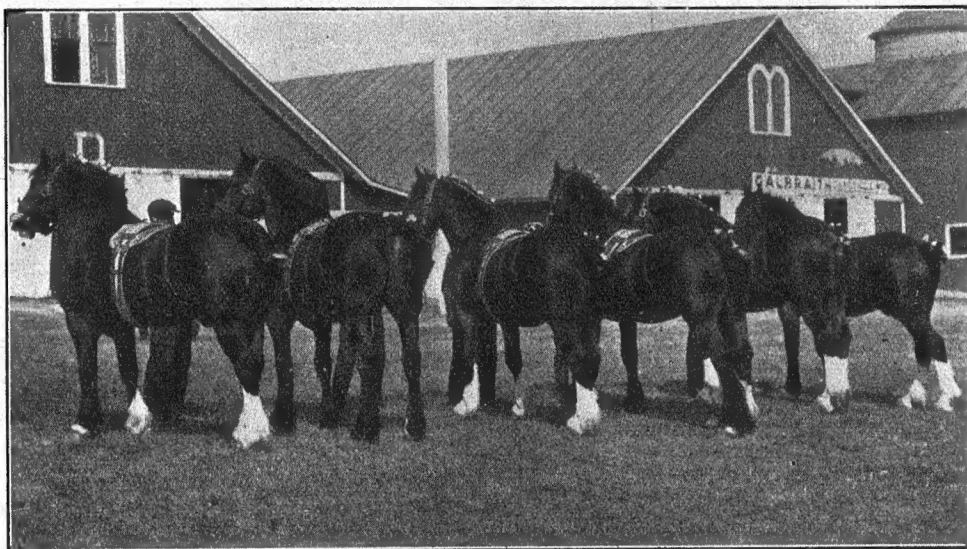
To such men I would say by all means stick to the light horse, but consult the market and try to raise the kind that will find the readiest sale and produce the fewest rejects or misfits.

As to the probable cost of raising horses no definite or reliable information seems obtainable. I talked to two Alberta horse raisers recently on this subject and both admitted their inability to answer the question. They agreed, however, that while one man might be able to produce horses at maturity for about \$40 a head, it might cost another man similarly situated twice this amount. Everything depends on the conditions, abundance of feed, freedom from disease and accidents and other causes too numerous to mention. Summing up, I would say to every horse breeder, consult your markets for type and requirements, and

breed accordingly, keeping always in mind soundness in your parent stock and liberality with intelligence in the feeding of the youngsters, and:

"On reason build resolve, that column of true majesty in man."

The importance of grooming is not sufficiently recognized on most farms. To a horse, grooming is what a change of underwear is to a man. Imagine how healthful and pleasant it would be to keep on the same underwear all winter and then depend on the spring rains to do the laundering.

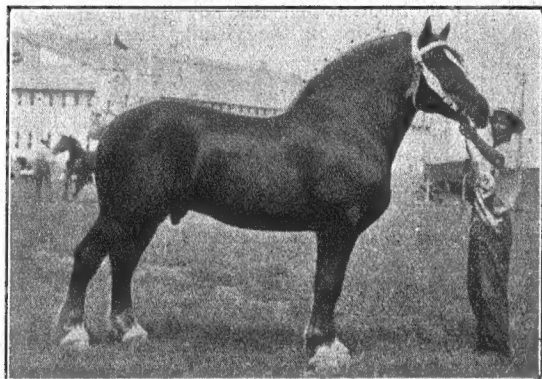


Six Clydesdale stallions, first prize winners at the leading state fairs, 1908. Owned by Alex. Galbraith and Son.

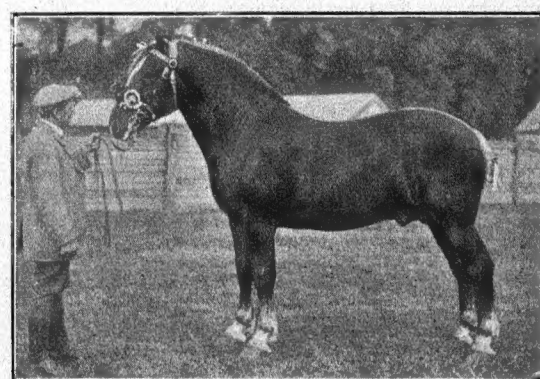
	Drafters.	Chunks Southern.	Bussers and Trimmers	General Use.	Drivers.	Carriage Pairs.	Saddlers.
1914 ..	\$220	\$104	\$182	\$170	\$180	\$490	\$190
1913 ..	213	97	176	165	174	490	190
1912 ..	210	97	175	160	177	473	195
1911 ..	205	92	170	155	182	483	190
1910 ..	200	87	161	144	172	473	177
1909 ..	194	77	152	137	165	482	172
1908 ..	180	69	138	129	156	450	164
1907 ..	194	77	152	137	165	482	172
1906 ..	188	72	147	154	158	486	174
1905 ..	186	70	145	132	156	486	172

Cost of Raising Differs.

Now it will be noticed that carriage horses in pairs have brought the highest prices and draft horses second, with saddlers third and drivers fourth. This is what might be expected. But while this has undoubtedly been the case in the past, may I ask what of the future? Everybody knows the inroads made and being made on the carriage horse business by automobiles, and how very seriously it has affected the demand for and value of all classes of light horses generally. I am just afraid that the competition from motor cars is likely to continue and even increase if cars get cheaper, as they are likely to do. Another thing which must be considered is the fact that it is far more difficult to produce a well matched and absolutely sound pair of carriage horses than a pair of



Belgian stallion, "Orange de Hofslade," champion at Regina, owned by Downie and Edwards, Arlington Beach, Sask.



Suffolk stallion, "Morston Friday," champion at Nottingham.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

IT WORKED

"It did work, Miss Beynon, after all," said a pleasant faced woman, as she came up to shake hands with me at the Alberta Convention. "You remember you didn't think my plan for dyeing my rag carpet would work, but I tried it and it did, splendidly."

Which only goes to show that we should not be too much afraid to tackle a thing because it has not been tried before. The lady's plan, as she outlined it to me in her letter was to lay her carpet flat on the floor and apply the dye to it with a brush, as the carpet was too big and unwieldy to put into any vessel she possessed. I told her I was afraid the color would run thru the carpet and stain the floor, but she put a good layer of newspapers over the floor and so preserved it from harm, and she said her carpet took a beautiful color this way.

She put the dye on the stove in a tomato can and boiled it for hours, as a lengthy boiling, she claims, gives it a richer and softer color. Well, as a result of her courage and enterprise, she has a pretty rug in rich soft shades of brown to put into the room which she has just done over in a dull buff shade, instead of a very much faded hit-and-miss carpet. Another proof, this, that it isn't money that makes homes beautiful, but hard work and brains.

It is my firm conviction that every ugly, inharmonious house in this country could be at least reduced to harmony, if not made positively beautiful if the owners were prepared to make a lavish expenditure of energy and a small expenditure of money.

Being one's own house decorator is not easy, and I always take pains to warn those who write to me for suggestions that it involves downright hard work, but I find that the average country person is not very much alarmed at the thought of a stiff bit of physical exertion, and the end so splendidly justifies the trouble involved.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

And don't forget, please, about the Household Number. Prizes of three and two dollars each will be given for the best and second best articles on the following topics:—

Household Efficiency

No. 1. Re-arranging the present equipment in order to make the doing of the work easier. Simple alterations are included, such as building in shelves and simple cupboards. Drawings should be made of the kitchen and pantry in their original state and after the equipment has been altered.

No. 2. Equipping the house with modern labor-saving machinery, a list of which, with the approximate price is given at the conclusion of this article. Drawings should be made showing where each article of furniture would be placed in the model kitchen and laundry. Since it costs never a cent to fit out houses on paper we especially ask that the women who write on this topic give their fancy free rein and make their homes as efficient as possible.

Mothers' Problems—

No. 1. Care of the Very Young Child.

No. 2. Training the Child's Character.

There will be eight prizes in all, two for each of these topics, and I hope that out of loyalty to the Homemakers' department many women to whom such small prizes are no special inducement will be willing to give us the benefit of their experience.

All articles must reach The Guide not later than February 22. And they must be written on only one side of the paper and in pen and ink, and addressed to Francis Marion Beynon Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Household Appliance.

Building of a small engine room and laundry and equipping for heating in winter, \$250.

A 2½ h.p. gasoline engine, \$90.

Power washing machine, \$75 to \$115.

A 32-inch power run ironing machine for gas or gasoline heat, \$63.50.

Stationary tubs, \$32 each.

Installing an electric lighting plant, \$250.

Installing hot air furnace, \$250. Hot water furnace, \$350.

Installing vacuum cleaning plant, \$250.

Installing water system in house, \$125.

Carpet sweepers, \$2.00 to \$4.00.

Cabinets for kitchens, \$30 to \$60.

Long-handled brushes, \$1.75.

MEN HIDING BEHIND SKIRTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—You are deserving of credit for saying a word on behalf of our boys who have not yet enlisted. Most of our valiant shouters would like to convey the impression that the young

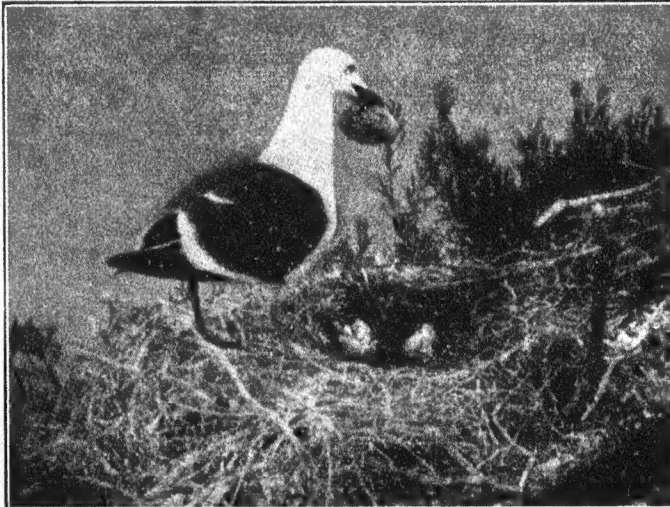
man who doesn't rush off to war to save the shouter's neck from the German noose is a demon of iniquity, not at all fit to live, but the young boy of eighteen or twenty has a better right to be allowed to live a little longer than the older shirker has to dodge behind the protection of his wife's skirts. I wonder if the boy is not as dear to his mother as the hubby is to his dear wife.

If we had a surplus of men in Canada conscription would be the proper thing, but as it is there will be thousands of acres of land not cropped next year, because of lack of help. I am a farmer, and right now need help badly; so do my neighbors.

J. BURNS.

NOT OUR BUSINESS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Re your article "Penalizing Bachelors" in The Guide of Jan. 12, I would like to offer you my humble opinion. First of all I don't think it's our concern what policy Great Britain adopts concerning married or unmarried recruits, but at the same time ninety per cent. of



A Gull Robbing a Pelican's Nest

people would surely place the duty on unmarried men first. You say, "Why, it seems fair to ask, should the single man go to fight for the married man's wife and children?" But hasn't the single man anything to fight for? What of his little brothers and sisters and his dear mother; what of his home and country: are these not precious to the single man? If you have a father and a single brother, besides younger sisters and a mother, would you send your father to fight in preference to your brother? One is young, strong and hardy with no financial obligations, the other is the support of your home, and is fast passing the time of life where he could stand the hardships that the younger man could. Then, again, you say, it's the state that should stand all the financial responsibility. Quite so; but why would you have the state bear the financial responsibility of supporting the wife and family of the married man when they could send two younger men for the same money, and if the single man meets death the government's responsibility would not be anything like supporting the family and wife of the married man?

You say that owing to the single men being taken there will be an army of single women who would have married and had comfortable homes that will now have to live on a wage just above the bread line. Would it not be best to let these single women continue to live as they have been used to living, rather than have an army of widows and children supported by the state just above the bread line, being relegated there from their comfortable homes, furs, servants, limousines and luxury, as you describe the married woman, though it seems bad grace to admit that such is the different circumstances between having a husband and not?

Then, again, you say it's because married men are in government positions and are protecting themselves, but the British war lord is a bachelor, and even so, do you think that the sons of the British ministers want to go home and govern the country and send their fathers to fight?

Hoping you will see fit to publish this answer to your article in the Homemakers page, believe me to be

BERT SANTER.

RECIPES FOR TANNING

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have a couple of recipes for tanning skins with wool or hair on. I had a sheep's pelt but did not have the ingredients for

tanning it at hand when it was fresh, so I salted it down until I could get the materials that were required. I then followed the first recipe and had very good success. They can be worked more conveniently in warm weather.

No. 1. First soak the skin in soft water thoroughly. Then with an old knife or sword-shaped stick remove all flesh and fat and trim off skirts or rough edges. Then make a mixture of pulverized alum, 1 lb. with salt ½ lb. and wheat bran two double handfuls formed into a paste with a little water and spread over each skin. This makes enough for one skin only. Then roll it up, let it lie in the shade for three or four days; then shake off, rub and pull the skin as it begins to get a little dry, until it is soft and pliable. A little neatsfoot oil on the flesh side, well rubbed in, and rubbed occasionally as it is finishing drying, and the great job of tanning is done. This is from a practical tanner.

No. 2. Stretch and nail a fresh skin tightly to a board, flesh side out. Then, with a blunt knife, remove all fat and flesh from the skin. Rub in fine chalk until the chalk begins to powder and rub off. Then loosen the skin from the board and fill it with finely ground alum; wrap it closely; lay it by in a dry place for three or four days, after which shake out the alum and work well with the hands, and the thing is complete.

I colored the one I tanned with a package of black Diamond dye. I dissolved it as directed for coloring and rubbed it in the wool with a rice root scrubbing brush when it was scalding hot. One package made one pelt a grey color.

FROM AUNT BETTY.

LAUNDRY HINTS

(From Good Housekeeping)

Washing Colored Fabrics

"How can colored fabrics be washed without the loss of their color?" is asked by Mrs. O. E. V. Colored clothes should not be soaked or boiled. The washing should be done quickly with warm water and a mild white soap in solution. If the color is delicate—like lavender in dimities—the soap should be replaced by soap-bark, bran water, rice water, or cooked

starch water:

Soap-bark—One cupful of soap-bark in two quarts of water. Cook for twenty minutes.

Bran water—One cupful of bran water in one quart of water. Cook for twenty minutes. Used strained solutions in clear, warm wash water. Wash rapidly one piece at a time. Do not use blueing with pinks, lavenders, greens, or yellows. Turn the wrong side out for starching and hang to dry with the wrong side out in a shady place.

To Set Colors

Mrs. G. H. R. asks: "How can I set colors?" Use salt, vinegar, sugar of lead, alum, in the following proportions: To one gallon of water, one-half of a cupful of vinegar, or two cupfuls of salt, or one tablespoonful of alum, or one tablespoonful of sugar of lead (poison). Salt is usually best for blues, browns and reds; vinegar for pinks; sugar of lead for lavenders. To test for the best setting solution: Let a sample soak overnight in a setting solution,—then wash when it is dry. Drying after setting a color prevents it from fading. The effect of brine and vinegar is not lasting.

TOLD THE TRUTH

"Did you notice any suspicious characters about the neighborhood?" the judge inquired.

"Sure, yer honor," replied the new policeman, "I saw but one man, and I asked him what he was doing there at that time o' night. Sez he:

"I have no business here just now, but I expect to open a jewelry store in the vicinity later on." At that I sez:

"I wish you success, sor."

"Yes," said the magistrate, in a disgusted tone, "and he did open a jewelry store in the vicinity later on, and stole seventeen watches."

"Begorra, yer honor," answered the policeman after a pause, "the man may have been a thafe, but he was no liar."

NOT THE STOCK YARDS

"Any letters for Mike Howe?" inquired the farmer of the postmaster.

"No, not for your cow or anybody else's cow," responded the postmaster in a rage.

HE KNEW

Teacher—"What is velocity, Johnny?"

Johnny—"Velocity is what a fellow lets go of a wasp with."

Britain's Fight for Democracy

III.—The Task of British Reformers

By J. A. Stevenson

The ideal of British reformers was to secure for their country a primacy in the art of living, a superiority in moral principles and an abundance of possibilities of happiness for the inhabitants of the Empire. They desired not so much to extend the British flag over a wider area of the earth's surface, as to create a Britain which every other nation would envy and desire to imitate. There were long legacies of error and neglect to be liquidated and paid off. The advent of the industrial revolution which transformed Britain from a rural nation to a complex industrial community coincided with the Napoleonic wars and the period of exhaustion and slow recuperation which followed. Vast political reforms were achieved after 1820, but the new industrial system crept into existence without any adequate provision against its manifest evils and dangers. The coming of Free Trade in 1847 brought a certain relief, but it also strengthened the dominance of the "laissez faire" doctrine and the idea that the community had any duties towards its less fortunate members, received scant acceptance. In the main the teaching of the Manchester school founded by Cobden and Bright, tended both in internal and external affairs to take a restricted view of the functions of government. Government existed to maintain order, to restrain men from violence and fraud, to protect the community against foreign and domestic enemies, to permit men to enjoy the fruits of their labors, and enter unimpeded into arrangements and contracts with one another for their mutual benefit. Free contract was the watchword for industrial life as an inevitable corollary to the personal, colonial and international freedom, which was aimed.

Trades Unions

But free contract did not prevent the shameless exploitation of the labor of women and children under disgraceful conditions in factories, and the workmen soon found that even their position was precarious, and to redress the balance resorted to combination in Trades Unions. Their organizations, supported by J. S. Mill, but disapproved of by the leaders of the Manchester school, were a most far-reaching and important step. They were essential to the maintenance of the standards of life by the industrial classes, because they alone in the dearth of legislative protection could redress the inequality between employer and employee. Trades-unionism took away some freedom from the workman, but in other ways it conferred greater liberty, for there could be no liberty for the worker with the employing classes in a position to dictate terms. Without the trades unions Great Britain would soon have been peopled only by two classes, millionaire capitalists and a pauperised proletariat, like China—a nation of Mandarins and serfs. Beneficent as were the results of the movement, the working classes failed to secure proper attention to their interests, and after the collapse of the Chartist agitation hope of amelioration faded dim. Disraeli was aware of the urgency of "The Condition of England," problem more fully than Gladstone and the Liberals who were immersed in constitutional changes and attempts to further the cause of European liberty, but his personal ambition tied him to the reactionary Tories, and what ground was gained in industrial reform accrued from the efforts of noble philanthropists like Lord Shaftesbury and trade union leaders like Edgar Jones and Apple-garth. There was no attempt at town planning or housing schemes, the new industrial centres grew up disordered congeries of unlovely jerry-built dwellings, sanitation was unorganized and spasmodic industrial life was held cheaply without the protection of Compensation Acts, medical assistance

for the poor was expensive and inefficient, the idea of insurance had gained little ground, old age pensions were a Utopian dream and the concept that the community had any claim upon surplus land values or vast inheritances was scorned as rank heresy.

Attitude Towards the Colonies

Parliament was a first class club, where two factions of honorable gentlemen almost exclusively drawn from one class, alternately governed the realm. The Colonies were regarded as outlying tenant farms, used to send scapegraces and surplus population to, but distant and uninteresting, "a millstone round our necks," Disraeli called them. About 1880, the advanced wing of the Liberal party, under the inspiration of Chamberlain and Dilke, was moving to braver deeds, and their unauthorized program caused great consternation among both Whigs and Tories.

Then came the Home Rule Bill and the great Liberal secession, doomed to cripple the forces of progress for twenty years, during which, with one

boyant slush and commercial greed. The climax was reached in the South African War, which, if it gave a severe blow to the Little England School's lack of faith in the maintenance of the fabric of the British Commonwealth, also provided a sad disillusionment to those Imperialists who believed in the quantity of a state rather than its quality. It proved the comparative ineffectiveness of brute military force against the determined national spirit of a few thousand farmers and revealed the utter unsoundness of the Tory conception of Empire. One result was the upgrowth of a new liberal Imperialism which was able to make the generous and successful experiment of granting speedy self-government to the conquered Boers. Another consequence was that the war's revelation of the hopeless muddle and inefficiency prevailing in many departments of the national life engendered a general determination to end the calculated and fatal neglect of social problems now pressing on every side, which had been the prevalent habit of the ruling powers for forty years.

By 1906 there had accumulated a variety of social grievances, the inevitable result of chronic evils long neglected. The great Liberal victory of that year aroused high hopes, the incompetent reactionaries were swept away, new men with new ideals took the reins of office and new measures of reform were promised in profusion.

Socialist Movement

Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform campaign had failed, but in company with the rapidly growing Socialist movement it had brought forward as the dominant issues, such questions as standards of living, regularity of employment, wages, and access to the land, and in general turned a searchlight upon the condition of the industrial workers at the expense of questions like Home Rule and religious education. The political power of the old middle class, supreme since 1832, had passed to the workers, who, in 1906, realized their strength for the first time; they were discontented and tired of protests, they wanted not merely to vote but to have some share in directing their own destinies. Much as the capitalist classes dis-

liked it, the economic issue cropped up at every turn, both in Parliament and out of it. Debates on poor laws, old age pensions, child feeding, small holdings and conditions of employment became as common as they had hitherto been rare. The Conservatives clung plaintively to their panaceas of Protection and land purchase, but the Liberals were able to translate some of their beliefs into legislation. The aged were provided with pensions, poor children were given the right to some food and medical care, the Insurance Act was devised to help the sick and disabled and mitigate some of the evils of unemployment, and the establishment of Wages Boards in certain trades abolished the worst forms of sweating. Efforts were made to avert strikes by Conciliation Boards and a Poor Law Commission made an extensive inquiry into social conditions. Land reforms met with fierce opposition, but Ireland was successfully endowed with thousands of rural cottages and the Scotch Land Act strengthened the tenants' position and set up machinery for fixing fair rents. In England, the Small Holdings Act was a failure thru the studied negligence of interested county councils, but David Lloyd George outlined a far-reaching scheme of land reform, which moved his opponents to drastic counter proposals. On the eve of the war, the British land system was obviously in the melting pot. Only in dealing with liquor and education had the Liberals totally failed to make progress, and the attack was to be renewed as soon as the desperate Home

Continued on Page 38



Drawn by F. Matania from Photographic Material, Nov., 1915
French soldiers wearing the new steel helmet holding an armoured trench during a violent German artillery bombardment

The recent intensification of trench fighting along the Western front has led to many striking innovations, chief of which are the steel helmet and the armoured trench. As regards the former, its effectiveness in reducing casualties has quite amply justified its introduction. The armoured trench is, however, a more complex and difficult problem; the use of heavy artillery pieces against field fortification has rendered some sort of additional protection imperative. There is a distinct tendency to depart from the old type of trench—consisting mainly of heaped-up earth and sandbags—and to develop in the direction of steel-plated redoubts, heavy earthen overhead works, and metal shields of various types for strengthening the defence. The Germans have brought into the firing lines small steel cupolas of a revolving type, such as the one shown in the scene above. This particular cupola had been captured by the French and was being used by them against the enemy. When shrapnel and high-explosive shells burst almost directly above a line of trenches, splinters and bullets formerly caused many head-wounds. This is now effectively countered by the steel helmet, which saves the trench fighter from a great number of small wounds to the head which might prove very serious, if not fatal. In the picture given above, a French armoured trench is seen under a heavy enemy fire. All the men are wearing the new steel helmets and are seeking shelter from the severe overhead bombardment.

small break, the Tories ruled the destinies of Britain. While the trading and shopkeeping middle classes were doing their part in creating the means of economic power and prosperity their theories and policies were the object of constant attack and criticism by the Church and the landowners, who constituted the main buttresses of Toryism. As a result of the French Revolution the majority in these two elements had become obscurantist and reactionary, and their leaders, with a few exceptions, were incapable of meeting the Liberals in the intellectual field as long as Gladstone and Bright lived. They denounced the Liberal manufacturers as exploiters of the workers and their free trade cosmopolitanism as anti-national, but they offered no definite reform policy of their own, and resisted such progressive steps as the Education Act of 1870.

The Rise of Imperialism

They had fallen back on the traditional policy of external expansion, now called Imperialism, which had been in disfavor since 1815. There was undoubtedly some need to establish a definite scheme of organization for the Empire adapted to its changing political needs, and both Chamberlain and Disraeli had definite, if unsound, ideas on the subject. But the Imperialist movement, welcomed as it was by classes who desired to divert popular attention from internal reform to external affairs, a trick dear to all reactionaries, fell into wrong hands and lost its inspiration in a maze of flam-

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RECEIPTS

Previously acknowledged	\$3973.06
Per J. J. Shaw, Swan River ..	48.72
Miniota Grain Growers' Ass'n..	32.00
Beresford Grain Growers Ass'n	198.00
Thornhill Grain Growers, per—	
Saml. White	30.00
John Sweet	25.00
Brock Morley	25.00
Thos. South	25.00
Thos. Mordy	25.00
A. Carrie	25.00
Harry Allen	20.00
John Durnin	20.00
Thos. Ward	15.00
J. Longney	10.00
Dan. Maloney	10.00
H. Thompson	10.00
Jas. Broadbent	10.00
Wm. Bradley	10.00
Thos. Shortridge	10.00
Geo. Doney	5.00
J. R. Pearen	5.00
Jas. Duff	5.00
J. Stambuski	5.00
Fritz Stevens	5.00
Jas. Stokes	5.00
R. Skinner	5.00
T. Thompson	5.00
P. Robson	5.00
Fred Cardno	5.00
W. R. Fursman	5.00
Wm. Bentham	5.00
Jno. Cowan	5.00
Mrs. R. Sweet	5.00
Chas. Gellert	5.00
Jno. Broadbent	5.00
Geo. Simpson	5.00
And. McNab	5.00
	\$ 360.00
Myrtle G.G. Ass'n., per—	
W. H. Halstead	\$25.00
P. Wright	25.00
W. Murray	20.00
R. H. Waddell	24.00
A. F. Johnson	20.00
Alex. Mitchell	20.00
Bert Reid	15.00
Fred Webster	10.00
For Patriotic Fund	
A. E. Hole	29.10
James Milne	15.00
Robt. Sargent	10.00
	\$ 213.35
For Red Cross	
Total receipts	\$4825.13

NINGA ANNUAL REPORT

As shown by secretary's report fewer meetings than usual were held. This does not necessarily mean less activity in our association, but that our energies were used in other ways. That interest is not waning is evidenced by our increased membership. Much work was entailed in the circulation of petitions re Equal Suffrage and Women's Right to the Dower, duties which the lady members successfully performed.

The Patriotic Acre pledges were circulated by your directors with gratify-

ing success. We might say that it was regrettable that all of the above petitions were not available for circulation during the winter months instead of July and August. Representatives from this Association attended a meeting in Killarney, and later in Boissevain, in connection with district association formation. Your directors have sought to have inter-municipal hail insurance tested at the polls this fall in the three municipalities by working in conjunction with the councils. Nothing definitely assured yet in two municipalities.

By acting promptly we were able to secure two cars of winter apples of extra quality, and at a very reasonable price, considering the decidedly short crop. We have also been able to secure a large quantity of pure clover honey at a moderate price, enough to supply all the members.

We would respectfully suggest that a better system of carrying on co-operative work be arranged for, and think a few minutes in discussion might be profitable, when in order.

A suggestion was made at our last association meeting that some effort be made to provide a rest room for our wives and daughters when in town, which we would like to have taken up at this meeting. In conclusion, we thank you for your confidence and support in the year now ended. We ask you that in the election of officers for the coming year that you pass the honors of office to others and would also suggest in view of the past, that in the minds of some it is thought advisable to form more sub or rural associations, which would doubtless mean more meetings in the rural schools and ought to be decided pro or con before the election of officers takes place. We, therefore, suggest that ample time be given for discussion, when in order to take it up.

We might also mention that one car of flour and feed from the Boissevain mills has lately been distributed at a considerable saving to this district. Another car has been ordered and is expected at an early date.

JAS. LYON,

Vice-Pres.

Note.—The above report presented by the officers of the Ninga Association to their annual meeting is an indication that the officers in that branch take their position seriously and discharge their duties to the Association intelligently. As a result of their intelligent activity on the part of the officers the branch is able to report a paid-up membership of 101 for last year. This is a clear indication of what can be done when the work of the Association is taken seriously. It would be interesting to know how many of the officers of our branches prepare a written statement of their activities thruout the year to be submitted at their annual meeting at the end of the year. Doing the work of our association systematically pays.

ELM BANK CO-OPERATIVE REPORT

Our association engaged in the following co-operative activities in 1915:—
One car load extra manilla twine (24,000 lbs.) at 9½c. \$2220.00
One car load stove coal, at \$9.55 175.99
One car load nut coal, at \$9.80 339.82
Two cars flour and feed (Grain Growers' special flour), at \$2.70 2041.35
Quantity of evaporated apples 55.00

Total \$4832.16

We bought the twine from our local agent on fall terms, the agent to take farmers' notes for same. The coal, flour and feed were all bought from The Grain Growers' Grain Company. The work of distribution has so far been left to the president and secretary. This year the president ordered the coal, becoming responsible for same and collecting for it on delivery. The secretary went good for the flour and feed and collected same on delivery, and they received nothing for their trouble. If we did not have these co-operative activities I do not believe we would have more than one-half of the members we have at present.

C. A. FOSSAY,
Secretary.

STRATHCLAIR REPORT

In this report I would like to impress upon you, how by all working together, we may make our Association more efficient and at the same time increase our membership. Let me illustrate:—

In the first class let us put all those in the community who are always ready to promote the interest of those living in their neighborhood and of the public in general. We always find these people the first to join our Association. The second class are those who stand back—afraid to risk a dollar or an hour's time until they know the thing is on a paying basis. They look on with suspicion and seem to think we are in it for what we make out of it, or else that we will never amount to anything. The third class we might call the indifferent or selfish class. They are not interested in anything that will elevate or improve the community spirit on which so much depends. They have always made a comfortable living for themselves, and that is all they ask for. They attend church once a week, but outside of that they take no interest whatever in anything that is going on. How the less fortunate are getting along is no concern of theirs. The fourth class, and possibly the one in which we should be the most concerned, is the farmer who has to work and scheme to make both ends meet. His sympathies are very often with us, but owing to straightened circumstances, caused very often by no fault of his own, feels himself unable to join with us.

In regard to the first class I have nothing to say. The second class we are able to bring into our Association by developing the co-operative side of our work. Where we show them that we can save them money by joining with us, and that the more members we have the cheaper we can buy, they are not long in coming in, and very often some of them make efficient members. Others, however, are irregular

attendants at the meetings, they leave the business for other members to do and often find fault with what is done. They will even send their orders to the secretary over the phone. The third class are a very difficult lot to deal with. They are very conservative in their ideas and find it hard to believe that we are working for their benefit as well as our own. They refuse to read or believe The Guide, but if any of their party papers say the same thing they will believe it at once. We have to have patience with this class and try to win them by education. Now comes the fourth and last class to whom we should all lend a helping hand, by doing so we will all do a service to the unfortunate farmer, who by force of circumstances finds that after working long and hard for a whole year he has nothing left, after all his debts are all paid, to buy any luxuries or even the necessities of life. It is up to us to keep after the powers that be and let them see how urgent it is that these farmers get a square deal, by getting cheaper money, thereby enabling them to co-operate with their brother farmers, and to enjoy some of the profits which are brought about by co-operation.

During the past year our association handled nine car loads of merchandise composed of the following:—1 car load of cedar posts, 3 of lumber and building material, 1 of binder twine, 1 of apples and 3 of coal, besides a quantity of honey and cheese. The total approximate cost of all goods purchased by us during the past year was \$5485.00 and we made an approximate profit to our members of \$1,200.00. We always have cars consigned to the secretary of the association, and when the draft comes he 'phones the president and together they go to the bank and make arrangements for sufficient money to cover their purchase. When the car arrives the secretary notifies the directors, who are generally situated in different parts of the community. They in turn notify all the members on the different 'phone lines. When they arrive the secretary delivers the goods, and collects the money for same. We generally add 2 per cent to the cost of our goods to cover cost of handling. We have found since we have been buying co-operatively that we have made greater strides and our members turn out better to our meetings. For several years after we organized we found it very difficult to get our members to keep their dues paid up. Some would be eight months or a year in arrears. We solved the problem by passing the following resolution:—"As soon as a member makes a profit by any of our plans of co-operative buying the price of his membership for ensuing year is added to whatever commodities he buys." This ensures his membership paid in advance. We do not supply non-members with anything, but some of our members buy for their neighbors. However, we do our best to guard against this.

F. WILLIAMSON.

There is not the same standard of honor in dealing with politics as there is in ordinary life.—Sir A. Markham.

Everyone is the son of his own works.—Cervantes.



DELEGATES AT U.F.A. CONVENTION, CALGARY, JANUARY 18-21, 1916

Percherons in Western Canada

A visit to the largest Percheron horse ranch in the world

By H. Higginbotham

"Show me the horse of a people, and I will tell you what are the manners and character of that people."

In this sentence the French writer Tousseneil explains the liking of various nationalities for the horses of their own country. Thus the Scotchman swears by the Clyde, big, strong, active and of sterling quality; the Englishman insists upon the excellence of the massive, big-boned, somewhat slow-moving, but powerful Shire; the Frenchman enthuses over the Percheron, graceful, enduring, docile. There is no distinctive type of German horse: in Prussia one finds a horse of Belgian origin; in Schleswig they have the Danish horse; in Bavaria the horses closely resemble those of France. In America all the equine races of Europe are represented.

All domestic animals owe their present form and tendencies very largely to the selection of their masters; it is not surprising, therefore, to find that they partake of and resemble the qualities of the people by whom they are moulded. It is this close connection between a nation and its horses that led the Frenchman to believe that a Percheron horse could not be raised to perfection outside Le Perche. No doubt many Scotchmen and Englishmen possess the same belief regarding the Clyde and the Shire. With the French breeder of Percherons, however, the belief amounts almost to a creed. He will explain to you that it is the soil, or the grass or the climate of Le Perche which has given to the Percheron the qualities you admire, and he will shrug his shoulders and smile pityingly at you if you ask him why the soil and the grass and the climate of England or America would not do as well.

In his introduction to Georges Trolet's book "Le Cheval Percheron," De M. Ch. Deloncle, honorary inspector of agriculture for France, declares that although the best representatives of the breed have been purchased at big figures and taken to foreign countries, the descendants of these horses have not retained in the same degree the excellence of their sires. In recent years George Lane, of the Bar U ranch, Pekisko, Alberta, owned by Geo. Lane, Gordon, Ironsides and Fares, has bought many horses and mares in France, paying long prices in order to get the best obtainable. In making these purchases, Mr. Lane had the advice and the assistance of Louis Aveline, one of the biggest Percheron breeders in France and son of Charles Aveline, president of the Percheron Horse Society of France. M. Aveline did not mind parting with the best of his own horses. "We are not a bit afraid of you. You can take our best, but you will not be able to produce their equal in your country," he told Mr. Lane.

Biggest Ranch in the World

At the outbreak of the war Louis Aveline went into action with the ar-

tillery. Being wounded, he was invalided home, and on his recovery he was entrusted with a horse purchasing commission from the French government. He has been in America over a year, and has bought over 15,000 horses for his government. Since he has been on this continent, M. Aveline has visited the establishments of the biggest Percheron breeders both in Canada and the United States. The writer had the pleasure of meeting M. Aveline in Calgary after his visit to the Bar U Ranch at Pekisko and Geo. Lane's ranch at Namaka, Alberta. M. Aveline said he was very much surprised to see such a splendid collection of Percherons in Canada. Nowhere in the world, he said, could they be equalled in numbers and quality. Never before had he seen anything approaching the sight of 200

produce Percherons the equal in every respect to those grown in Le Perche. The soil, climate and the wonderfully nutritive qualities of the prairie grasses of Western Canada, judged by the quality of the horses produced on the Bar U and Namaka ranches, are, in his opinion, splendidly adapted to horse raising; and if Canadian breeders secure the best sires they should undoubtedly be able to produce the very best Percheron horses. M. Aveline was particularly pleased with the quality of feet and bone of the horses seen at the Bar U and Namaka. As to size, he was inclined to be conservative, and rather deprecated the tendency he observed all over the American continent to breed a heavier type of Percheron than that favored in France. "In my country," he said, "we think a horse

kept out on the range and are not allowed to become over fat. This also applies to all the Bar U horses.

It is not always the biggest horses, however, that are the best, and Geo. Lane admits that one of the biggest mistakes he ever made was to part with the horse "Presbourg." This horse never weighed more than 1,925 pounds even when he was in good condition, and Mr. Lane thought he was rather too small. It was not until his colts came to maturity that he realized the real worth of this sire. By that time the horse had been for some years in other hands and had past his usefulness. After he left the Bar U, "Presbourg" never had a chance to prove his worth, being sold to men who kept no pure-bred Percheron mares. "Presbourg" possessed in a remarkable degree the ability of transmitting to his colts all his own best qualities. Strange to say, all his colts exceeded himself in size, for in this respect he bred back to his own ancestors, which had the size "Presbourg" lacked.

Trace to "Jean Le Blanc"

While Geo. Lane has made some mistakes—and what breeder has not!—future historians of the breed in Canada will recognize in him the biggest single factor in the introduction and popularizing of Percherons in Western Canada. One has only to glance at the Percheron stud book for Canada to see that a large proportion of the horses whose names have been made familiar by their successes in the show rings at western fairs were owned by Geo. Lane, Gordon, Ironsides and Fares. The first Canadian Percheron stud book was published in 1912. A second edition is now contemplated. The first edition contains the registration of 2,193 stallions and 2,111 mares. The horse "Presbourg" is No. 1 in the Canadian stud book, his number in the French stud book being 29983. He was sired by the noted French horse "Besique," out of "Coquette." Most of Mr. Lane's stock traces back to that greatest of all sires of the Percheron breed, "Jean Le Blanc," which in turn was a direct descendant of the Arabian horse "Gallipoli," to which many of the best qualities of the Percheron of today are attributed.

Looking over the ranch record book it was noticed that the two-year-olds all have names beginning with "L." On the Bar U all the colts born in any one year receive names beginning with the same letter. In this manner the name of the horse or mare at once indicates the age. Every horse raised on the Bar U has a number branded on the neck, in addition to the registration number. The brand is covered by the mane, and as it would not be noticed, except by someone who knew it was there, it is no disfiguration.



Five of the seven young stallions recently sold by the Bar U Ranch to Dunham's, Illinois. Left to right, "King George," "Luifer," "Lorenzo," "Lefty," "Leonidas."

high class registered mares on one ranch; Dunham's, the biggest Percheron breeders in the United States, have not more than fifteen mares, and Mr. White, the president of the American Percheron Society, has only some ten head. In France there are no large horse ranches. Breeders, as a rule, keep only stallions, while the mares are in possession of the small tenant farmers. The small farmers retain all their filly colts, unless tempted by high prices offered by foreign buyers; but the horse colts are sold at birth to the breeders. As soon as a horse colt is dropped, the farmer notifies the breeder, who comes and inspects the colt. If he likes the colt, he makes the farmer a price on him. The breeders pay for these colts an average of \$200 to \$250, the farmers agreeing to keep the colts until they are six months of age.

M. Aveline told the writer quite frankly that his visit to the Bar U and Namaka ranches had completely changed his opinion regarding the possibilities of breeding the best class of Percherons in Canada. He said he was convinced that Western Canada could

be heavy enough if he weighs 1,700 pounds, but here you always want a horse to weigh a ton." M. Aveline thought the desire to raise big horses might result in some sacrifice of quality and action.

Good Size Desirable

On this point, Mr. Lane thinks that it is possible to retain the most desirable qualities of the Percheron and gradually grow into a heavier type of horse. "American buyers will not look at a horse unless he weighs a ton," says Mr. Lane, "and if a man comes to buy peaches you cannot offer him pears." Weight is a commanding feature of the Percherons produced on the Bar U Ranch during the last few years. "Icare," the Bar U horse which won the championship at Edmonton last summer, is seven years old and weighed 2,450 pounds. Many of the best mares on the Bar U are in the ton class, and there is no indication that size has been obtained at the expense of quality. In fact their weight is largely accounted for by the fineness and density of bone, as the mares are



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Farm Experiences



Home-made calf feeding device used by E. W. Reach, Douglaston, Sask.

CUTTING OUT FARM CHORES

Let me submit a few thoughts on present day farming, and how we circumvented the labor problem. This last year we had hogs, cows, young cattle and horses, milking cows, and sent the cream to the factory at Moose Jaw. Upon the cream question, I observe that when the cows are fresh, with plenty of green grass to feed upon, then butter fat falls to the minimum, about 20 to 22 cents per pound. As soon as the pastures dry and the cows fall off in milk supply, then the price gradually rises to about 30 cents. With the high price of labor, 20 cent butter fat does not pay, unless the farmer has and can induce his boys and girls to do the milking. Neither does it pay when it is 30 cents, for if you have any to send to market, you have to stable, feed hay worth \$14 per ton, besides grain to your cows, which eats up most of the profit. To get rid of so many chores and dispense with the hired man we disposed of our hogs, which we found were eating too much high priced oats and barley to leave us any margin of profit worth while, and that margin was all absorbed in such a year as 1914. Then we disposed of our cattle and substituted brood mares, figuring that we could afford to sell a colt at three years old for the price of a fat steer and be money ahead, for the colt, outside the service fee, practically costs nothing, as it lives and thrives both winter and summer on the feed that nature provides without our assistance, save that we fence him in during the summer, seeing to it that he has water and salt. Cattle must have feed provided for them, and when you are feeding hay worth from \$10 to \$20 per ton it is an expensive proposition. Present day prices warrant twice as much for a three-year-old colt as for a three-year-old steer, unfattened. Next we have rented our land, and hereafter will use the mares to prepare our summer-fallows, do some fall and spring plowing, plant and cultivate a few acres of potatoes, draw off our share of the grain, put in our coal for winter, and do a kind of farming that will mean better yields for the acreage. We still adhere to mixed farming, but we do not mix as much as perhaps we would were we cut off from all outside grazing grounds, or had our land all broken up and were head over heels into grain farming. We are converts to the theory that pedigree seed and better preparation of soil will bring us more returns from half the acreage.

—J. R. L., Sask.

HUNTING COYOTES

The accompanying picture shows a method of hunting coyotes which has been very successfully followed by H. F. Shannon, Wilhelmina, Sask., and others. The dogs are kept inside the box on the sleigh until within a reasonable distance of the prairie wolf, and then they are let loose. The person driving can usually get very close to a coyote without exciting suspicion, and thus the rested dogs have a splendid chance to run this barnyard prowler down.

HOMESTEADING PERILS

Here is a vital question every farmer should ask himself: "Situated as I am in this particular district and on this particular farm, with its special advantages and disadvantages, will it pay me best to raise cattle for dairying or for beef, or shall I try sheep, or can I raise a grain crop profitably, and if so, what kind of grain, or am I in a position to take up intensive farming—poultry raising, truck farming, etc., or is there a still more profitable course for me to pursue?" Is it not time that for want of a serious consideration of this question there are hundreds of farmers sowing where they do not reap? Expending, say, fifteen dollars' worth of capital to raise a ten dollar hog, or raising

grain crops under conditions that bespeak a loss? Bookkeeping of an effective type is the real medium thru which an answer can be obtained, but it must be a real live system that preaches sermons to its owner constantly.

Here are some points that a homesteader must inevitably consider if he is to realize any returns for expended capital: How far is my farm from town? The farther it is the more expensive will be the shipment of produce and hence the necessity of raising whatever is most cheaply transportable. If, in addition to high mileage, the roads are all but impassable as is occasionally the case, that will constitute an incentive to the raising of livestock rather than grain, since these will ship themselves without heavy teaming expenses. Is the soil of my farm heavy or light? A study of agricultural bulletins will enable one to judge with fair exactitude just what crop will prosper best. It is usually considered unwise, for instance, to grow oats on a light gravelly soil, or winter grains on a soil that is subject to heaving, or rye on a strong clean soil that can be better utilized, or Timothy on a low or alkali soil. Is there a plentiful supply of water at hand? While it is at least practicable to draw the household supply long distances, the absence of a sufficient permanent supply is fatal to the prospects of extensive cattle raising. These and many similar questions will readily occur to a thinking farmer.

Marketing Requires Thought

Again, on the marketing question there should be more general forethought. Careless marketing is the cause of very heavy losses. This year, more perhaps than any, has revealed the absurdity of the annual avalanche of marketed grain in the threshing season. A careful study of the markets recorded on the last leaf but one of every issue of The Guide will put more dollars into a farmer's pocket than many days of ex-



HUNTING COYOTES. H. E. SHANNON, WILHELMINA, SASK.

hausting labor in the field. This is not speculation in the usual sense of the word. A scrutiny of several years issues of The Guide will reveal the fact that the market fluctuations are largely controlled by regularly recurring features and a study of these is extremely profitable to the farmer. A vital problem in good management is the method employed in the direct handling of finances. Payments made in cash are, with few exceptions, more profitable to farmers than credit lines. In trading concerns credit often plays a conspicuous part, but the conditions therein are different. Heavy liabilities are so often carelessly assumed by farmers as a class, and adverse legislation makes the financial condition of the entire farming profession so insecure that any kind of a loan to farmers is invariably accompanied by exorbitant rates of interest. Another danger for the farmer in handling credit is that, unlike most other professions, he relies upon nature's uncertain ways for the meeting of his liabilities. Thus a farmer who contracts a mortgage repayable in a lump sum on a certain date, often relies upon anticipated crop results for its repayment, without having secured his position by creating a reserve fund during the course of the loan. Comes a bad harvest at the critical time and the farmer is at the mercy of the loan company who may compel renewal with crushing expenses.

Another aspect of the financial question is as to when capital should be expended in permanent improvements, or in transient investments. Many a young homesteader takes up land, with a fair supply of capital to commence on, only to make the often fatal error of sinking his capital into expensive static improvements such as large buildings, superfluous horses, fences, implements that are too often destined to deteriorate at a much more rapid rate than the returns of the farm will justify. The result is steadily increasing poverty, sometimes forcing the homesteader after years of bitter struggling to renew his stock of capital by quitting the farm and hiring out again. These are some points the writer had to contend with when he homesteaded eight years ago, and the lessons

he has since learnt would have stood him in good stead had he learned them earlier.

H. F. T., Sask.

DIGGING A WELL IN QUICKSAND

I have noticed several inquiries as to how to sink a well in quicksand, and I have never yet seen a practical idea. Perhaps the plan I adopted with complete success might benefit others. With this plan a square crib works best, so start and dig your hole about 4 feet 6 inches. Keep your walls as perpendicular as possible and at the same time square. Dig nine feet deep and then crib. To crib proceed thus: Take a 9 foot board and mark off 4 feet 6 inches, and arrange so as to have a half lap of one inch on each opposite end. By cutting thru from each edge you save a cut. A sharp jerk and the board will split quite easily. Cut two boards this way and then place together, then you will find each lap will fit the lap on the other board and the whole will tend to bind together. Now place the four boards at the bottom of your hole and see that they fit good and tight against the walls, then place another round of boards, and each time see that they fit flush and square with the boards below and tight against the wall. It is best to dig your hole a little smaller, especially to make the boards fit tight, because it is better to take off a little of the wall than to try and fill in. With filling in the bracing effect is lost and the cribbing has a tendency to fall. After you get your hole cribbed to the top, take four pieces of 10 foot 2 by 4 inch scantling and place in each corner and spike with 4 inch spikes. This will nail your whole crib together. The foot of scantling above ground will serve as a platform to raise the pump, so as to get a good fall and also to make good drainage from the well. When you get the four corners spiked take 2 by 4 and brace between the scantling every three feet on the four sides. A greater convenience is to notch the scantling before putting in the well, then it makes nailing easier. Then on one side nail a board four inches wide, so as to form a ladder. You will find it handy if you have to go down the well any time. If you take your time you will find you have got a crib that will never cave in.

Now, when the top section is done, proceed with another section in the same manner, only if the walls are liable to cave in only dig five feet and crib and brace as before. At each joint splice with 2 by 4 and brace well. Proceed until you strike the sand, then when it starts to slide place each round of boards up under the other and nail temporarily to the board above. This will help to keep the sand back while you dig. The way I dig is this: I start in one corner and dig a hole as deep as possible; this acts as a reservoir to catch the drainage. Then I work back from this, and as it fills I keep it baled out below the level of the floor. When you strike water, mark the level. Now continue to dig and crib until you get depth enough to place a barrel—which must be sand tight—in the centre. The idea is that when the water rises it flows into the barrel, because you always have twelve or eighteen inches of water on top of the sand. Now place your pump inside the barrel, and you will always get water free from sand. If at any time you pump the barrel dry the sand cannot enter the barrel, and as the water rises again it flows into the barrel again and in this way the sand is not disturbed. If the season gets dry and the level goes down, your crib is already in place for you to go deeper. Just one thing more; When you

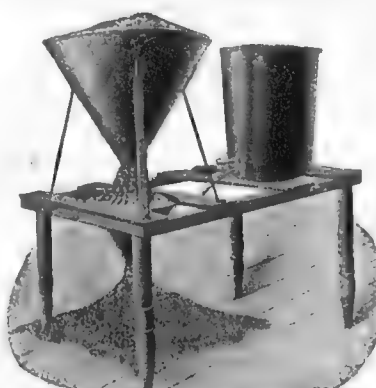
Continued on Page 38



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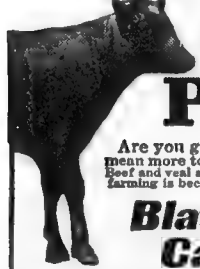
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Breeding for Egg Production

How to mate the farm flock to increase egg production

By M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry
Manitoba Agricultural College

Those wishing to keep chickens only for egg production would do well to select an egg breed like the Leghorns, Hamburgs or Anconas. The Leghorns are probably the best of these. There are many varieties and sub-varieties in this breed, but the White variety stands out in a class by itself. These are just as good egg producers as any and besides they are almost the ideal broilers. The Leghorn

is a bird of graceful curves, alert, active, hardy and prolific. They have no standard weights. They are probably better summer layers than winter layers as they are somewhat sensitive to weather conditions. Cold weather, long continued, will check egg production more in this breed than in the general purpose breeds, but on the other hand they also respond quicker after the milder weather comes on. Where summer eggs and a fair supply of winter eggs are the chief consideration, together with a breed adapted for broiler production, we cannot do better than recommend the Leghorns.

The Anconas are a Leghorn-Minorca cross and are but little grown in this country. Type and general qualities are very similar to the Leghorns. The Hamburgs are a rounder and plumper bird than the Leghorn, but they are rather difficult to raise thru their first few weeks of existence. The Minorcas have nothing to commend them to the ordinary farmer. The old time Minorca might have been a fairly good chicken, but the present day Minorca with his long, narrow body, long legs and lack of constitution has very little to commend him to anyone but the straight fancier. His constitution and egg producing qualities have been spoiled almost entirely by trying to breed to fancy qualities only.

The meat breeds are too slow to mature to be of much use in this country. The large amount of feather growth on the feet also goes against them, especially in the early, wet fall and spring months when they are liable to freeze their feet. Small flocks may work out all right, but for an average size farm flock they would require too much care and attention. For crossing on other breeds the Brahma is probably the best. Crossed with Barred Rocks they make pretty good roasters and excellent capons. However, there is no special need to go into detail about the qualities, type and so on of these breeds as they are hardly adapted to farm requirements.

What we have stated about various breeds are facts as we have been able to gather them during the last twenty years of experience in farm poultry work, working on large poultry plants and also college poultry plants. We have endeavored to give an impartial summary of these observations not on the basis that we know it all and this is the final word, but rather that we came to these conclusions gradually and that as the years go by and wider experience is gained we may from time to time make further observations and draw further conclusions in regard to the qualities of the various breeds of poultry.

Breeding for Egg Production

In breeding for egg production the farmer should select his best winter layers and mate them with an active vigorous male bird that grew quickly and matured early. The hens should of course be selected not only for heavy production, but also for vigor and vitality. If the hens are rather large and oversize a medium sized male will do, but this averaging up has to be taken into consideration. It is best to discard hens that are very much undersize because there is always a tendency in the offspring to deteriorate in size year after year, if such birds be used promiscuously. Under farm conditions it would be worth while to take 15 or 20 of your best layers, or hens that are laying in December and January, and separate them from the rest of the stock and trap nest them. In this way the best layer could be found and her eggs marked and her cockerels kept for breeding purposes the next year.

I firmly believe that the average farmer has in his flock the nucleus for a heavy laying strain only he does not know where she is. The cockerel from this heavy laying hen should then be mated back again to the next winter's heaviest laying pullets and the following winter in his second year back to his own pullets, using his son, which should be from the heaviest laying pullet, to mate back to the yearling hens. This is the best method of breeding and selection I know of and if a farmer is fortunate enough to own a flock of pure breeds to start with he can soon build up a heavy laying strain of his chosen breed. Where mongrels are used to start with, pure bred males should be purchased the first year or two until the flock becomes uniform as to size and color and then this method of breeding and selection should be followed.

Our own experience in this line of breeding has been this, that with the use of the trap nest for identifying heavy layers and breeding from them only the production was raised from an average of 139 eggs a year up to 167 from the 25 best layers. Inbreeding was followed and later on line breeding, and what this method of breeding and selection will lead us to we shall see as the years go by. If we give due consideration to the importance of having only strong vigorous and healthy birds to breed from we are satisfied that the question will work out all right.

Investigation work has shown that heavy laying is transmitted by the male birds and therefore farmers generally would do well to use male birds from recognized laying strains. Such birds can usually be purchased at two to three dollars each, whereas males from exhibition stock very seldom sell for less than five dollars.

It is often claimed that for best results yearling hens should be mated with cockerels and yearling males with pullets, but it is difficult to state that such will always be the case. Personally I believe that environment, method, kind of food fed and the general care play a bigger part in the results, providing that the pullets and cockerels are mature, than any special way of mating. As a rule the yearling hen produces a larger chick, fluffier and apparently more vigorous than the pullet for the simple reason that she lays a bigger egg. If pullets are mature, healthy and vigorous I would expect, other things being equal, to get just as strong chicks from them as from the yearling hens.

The period of usefulness of the male from a breeder's point of view usually extends over the second year. The number of females to be mated with a male for best results decreases year after year. A male hen generally passes his period of usefulness after the third season. The number of females to go with one male depends somewhat on the breed. In the egg breeds one male to every 15 to 25 hens is about the right ratio; in the general purpose breeds one to 12 to 15 females; and in the meat breeds one male to 8 to 12 females. These ratios may vary with some individuals. A specially active vigorous male in the lighter breeds will often fertilize the eggs from as high as 35 hens and in the general purpose breeds as high as 25 hens. Usually on the tenth to the fourteenth day after the male is put with the females the eggs will be quite fertile. On the third day some of the eggs may already be fertile if the hens are in full laying. After the males are separated the eggs will commence to show a decrease in fertility, covering a period of 14 to 20 days and even then an odd egg might still be fertile. But generally after the fourteenth day eggs may be guaranteed non fertile if sold for market use. The practice of using alternate males has a tendency to produce higher fertility in the eggs. Using one male a day or two and then changing off to the other one is a common practice. It is, however, hardly practical for the farmer to follow this as it requires considerable labor at a busy season of the year.



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- 9 Horses.

Subject, however, to such prior encumbrances (if any) as may exist thereon.

The Vendor is informed that the cattle are all purebred Herefords and registered, or capable of registration. Further particulars as to pedigrees and the transfer of such pedigrees will be given at the time of sale.

TERMS: 40 per cent. of the purchase price in cash, and approved lien notes for the balance, payable on the First day of November, 1916, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum. Purchasers not paying cash in full will be required to furnish Bank references prior to the sale.

DATED at Moosomin, Saskatchewan, this 22nd day of January, A.D. 1916.

G. B. MURPHY,

Sheriff of the Judicial District of Moosomin.

—Advertisement.

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION

The following is an outline of the program for the coming convention at Saskatoon. Minor changes may be made in this program, as it has not yet been validated by the executive. All delegates should endeavor to be present for the opening exercises, which this year will be made somewhat more formal and more interesting than in previous years.

The citizens of Saskatoon are responding splendidly to the appeal of the board of trade and city council to open their homes for the farmer delegates and their wives. If by any possible chance accommodation in the city should be short, arrangements have already been entered into with the railway companies whereby at comparatively short notice a number of sleeping cars can be placed on the siding for the accommodation of delegates. This, however, will only be resorted to in case the city is in fear of shortage of accommodation by its own people.

The opera which Saskatoon city is putting on at the Empire Theatre on the last evening of the convention is something that none of the delegates or visitors can afford to miss. The city council is spending a very large amount of money on this performance, which speaks well for the splendid reception and hospitable treatment which this city purposes to give to our great farmers' parliament.

J. B. M.

Monday, February 14

- 9 a.m.—Directors' meeting, at King George Hotel.
- 2 p.m.—Directors' meeting, at King George Hotel.
- 8 p.m.—Open meeting of delegates, with short "get acquainted" addresses, Third Avenue Methodist Church.

Information and registration bureau and accommodation offices open all day and evening in basement.

Tuesday, February 15

- 10 a.m.—Formal opening of convention. All officers on platform. Doxology. Invocation by the pastor. God Save the King. Remarks by the President.
- 10.15 a.m.—Addresses of welcome by the mayor of Saskatoon and a representative of the board of trade. Acknowledgement by President.
- 10.45 a.m.—President's opening address. Announcements and adoption of agenda. Report of Board of Directors and discussion. Report of the Executive and discussion. Appointment of resolution committee.
- 12 noon—Adjournment.
- 2 p.m.—Secretary's address. Financial and general report. Auditors' statement and discussion.
- 3 p.m.—Report on district meetings, J. F. Reid. New district map. Discussion and adoption of plan.
- 3.45 p.m.—Women's Section—Address by the president, Mrs. Violet McNaughtan. Statement by the secretary-treasurer, Miss Erma Stocking. Discussion.
- 4.30 p.m.—Report on Association Fire Insurance, Thomas Sales. Report on Patriotic Acre Fund. Discussion.
- 8 p.m.—Addresses: "The Country Boy," by Dr. E. H. Oliver, and "Land Value Taxation," by F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., of Winnipeg.

Wednesday, February 16

- 9.30 a.m.—Report of co-operative department. Financial statement and discussion. Incorporation of locals, capital ventures, distribution of profits,

affiliation of co-operative associations, distributing centres and storehouses and superintendence from Central.

- 11.30 a.m.—Nomination and election of President and honorary officers.
- 12 a.m.—Adjournment.
- 2 p.m.—Nominations for Vice-President and addresses by candidates. Ballotting for Vice-President.
- 2.30 p.m.—Report of banking and transportation committee.
- 2.45 p.m.—Announcement of scrutineers. Announcement of district meetings.
- 3 p.m.—Report of resolution committee. Resolutions.
- 8 p.m.—Addresses by Mrs. A. V. Thomas (Lillian Laurie), fraternal delegates and other speakers.

Thursday, February 17

- 9 a.m.—District conferences. Election of nominees for District Director.
- 10.30 a.m.—Resolutions.
- 11.30 a.m.—Report of district meetings. Election of District Directors. Nomination of Directors at large.
- 12 a.m.—Adjournment.
- 2 p.m.—Introduction of nominated Directors. Election of Directors. Resolutions.
- 8 p.m.—Complimentary operative performance at Empire Theatre, by the courtesy of Saskatoon City.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Of late there has been a very perceptible falling off in the number of contributions received on account of the Patriotic Acre Fund. This is due very largely, no doubt, to the great shortage of cars, and the consequent overloading of the elevators, making it absolutely impossible in very many cases, for the time being, at least, for farmers to dispose of their grain. As conditions in this respect improve, however, there should be no difficulty in the way of farmers carrying out their promises. I hope, therefore, at an early date to see a considerable increase in the number of remittances on behalf of this great scheme.

The position on January 25 is as follows: Number of acres promised, 6,238; number redeemed, approximately, 2,700; number unredeemed, approximately, 3,538; cash actually received, \$16,168; grain actually received, 60,430 bushels; number of acres represented by the grain in hand, 1,977; average contribution per acre promised, 30½ bushels. This represents, roughly, 3,200,000 pounds of flour.

It will thus be seen that more than one-half of the promises are yet to be redeemed. I am looking, however, for a great quickening in the redemption of these promises, so that the good name of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association may be worthily maintained.

—S.W.Y.

SASKATOON CONVENTION

The following is a copy of a letter which has been sent out to all local secretaries: You will find enclosed credential cards for delegates which you are entitled to send to the convention, also the same number of copies of "Letter to Delegates." The number sent you is in accordance with the constitution, section 13, sub-section 3, which reads in part as follows: "Each local may elect delegates in the proportion of one for each ten members or major portion thereof. For the convention the number of members as recorded with the Central secretary on or before December 31 last preceding shall govern."

A copy of the "Letter to Delegates" should be handed to each delegate along with credential card, the latter being first filled in and signed by the local secretary.

In order that proper provision may be made for the comfort of delegates and visitors, it is important that notification should be sent to the Central

office as to the number of delegates appointed (giving names and addresses) and the approximate number of visitors who are expected to attend. This notification should reach us not later than February 7.

Regarding fares, section 9, sub-section 7 of the constitution reads as follows: "Railway fares of all delegates to a convention of the Central from points represented shall be pooled, and each local shall be responsible for any shortage incurred by the failure of its delegate or delegates to pay their allotted portion of the pool."

Every delegate therefore will be required to participate in the pool of fares. The fares of visitors will not be pooled, but they can secure free return tickets by observing the conditions as set forth on the enclosed.

You are asked to take steps to see that your delegates are appointed in good time, and the Central office duly advised in order to assist us in making this convention the most successful which has ever been held.

Yours fraternally,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

Letter to Delegates

Dear Sir or Madam: As a delegate appointed by your local association you should receive from your local secretary a credential card duly signed by him, and a copy of this letter.

The convention is to be held in the auditorium of Third Avenue Methodist Church. Below you will find instructions regarding conditions to be complied with in order to secure free return ticket from Saskatoon to your station. These instructions should be carefully followed in every particular.

An opening meeting will be held on the evening of Monday, February 14, and all delegates should endeavor if possible to get to Saskatoon on Monday and attend this meeting. Early arrival of delegates will facilitate registration work and allow the regular business of the convention to be proceeded with promptly on Tuesday morning without hindrance.

On arrival at the place of convention present your credential card and standard certificate at the registration office (in the basement of the church), and you will receive in exchange a convention badge, voting card, and a check receipt for your standard certificate. This latter must be retained and presented later when applying for the return of your standard certificate. It should be pointed out that the standard certificate is not good for the return journey, but must be presented after validation to the ticket agent, who will then issue a free return ticket. Arrangements will no doubt be made for return tickets to be issued at the convention building, and announcement will be made from the platform in this connection during the convention.

Delegates and visitors needing rooming accommodation should apply to the board of trade accommodation bureau, which will be located in the convention building. Rest and writing room will be provided in the basement of the church for the use of those attending the convention.

Yours fraternally,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

Conditions for Free Return

Free return tickets from Saskatoon will be granted to delegates and visitors, provided that the following conditions are strictly adhered to:

This arrangements does not apply to children of half-fare age.

Each delegate must purchase not earlier than February 10 a first class one-way continuous trip ticket to Saskatoon, and obtain receipt on Standard Convention Certificate, which must be procured from agent before starting. Ticket agents are supplied with Standard Certificates and are instructed to issue them on application.

When delegates have to travel over more than one railway they will require to purchase tickets and obtain certificates as above from each railway.

Passengers boarding trains at stations where agents are not located should purchase ticket from the conductor to the first divisional point, and secure ticket and Standard Certificate from such divisional point for the re-

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention

Where to go when in Saskatoon

February 15, 16 and 17

Farmers! We Need You You Need Us

While in Saskatoon attending the S.G.G.A. Convention pay us a visit and let us talk over the repairs you need to put your outfit in shape for spring work. A walk through our shops will show you how we can save you money. Our works are just one block from the C.P.R. Station.

If you have had any kind of trouble with your engine, grain crusher or farm machinery and implements of any kind consult us. Our repair shop will save you more than half the cost of buying new parts and many times the cost of a new outfit.

Our \$70,000 Plant Half Cost of New COMPRISES GOOD AS EVER

Machine Shop Pattern Shop
Foundry Blacksmith Shop
Oxy-Acetylene Welding Plant. Cylinders Rebores, Pistons Refitted
Grain Crusher Rollers Recut
Crankshafts Made True

All classes of gears, sprockets, well drill bits and drilling machine castings of every description. Stay bolts, studs, flues, grate bars, flame sheets, plow standards, and all kinds of forgings. Steam chests faced, gas engine valves turned up, new shafts fitted in discs, etc. We manufacture a three-roller grain crusher for \$75 f.o.b. Saskatoon.

We Guarantee All Our Work and Ship Promptly

JOHN EAST IRON WORKS

119-121 Avenue C North

SASKATOON, Sask.

Nearest Department
Store to C.N.R., G.T.P.,
Post Office, Theatres, etc.



In the heart of the Hotel
Theatrical and Banking
Districts

Meet me at
the Fountain.
Music on
the Balconies

Lunch with us
in the
Pretty Palm
Garden

In Saskatoon It's "MacMillans"

Hundreds of cultivators and growers of "The bread of the West" will swarm to Saskatoon on the 15th, and to these people and their families this great establishment extends a right royal welcome. A welcome to the sights, privileges and manifold conveniences of this shopping place and a hearty thank you for their most generous patronage in the past. You, ladies and gentlemen, will find MacMillans a most agreeable spot to visit in, to shop in or in which to make your various appointments. There is a spot that we term the Palm Gardens on the Main Floor, a place where you can secure almost any kind of a lunch and at the tiniest of prices. This store is "handy" to all theatres, most of the hotels and banks, nearest to the post office and two of the railroad stations. It is the logical spot to make YOUR headquarters. Come and see us.

February White Sales Now In Progress

Corner 3rd Ave.
and 21st

Saskatoon

F. R. MacMillan
Limited

Opposite Flannigan Hotel

Saskatoon

When at the Convention

in Saskatoon call at our Warerooms and see our fine stock of

Gerhard Heintzman and Sherlock-Manning Pianos

Special discounts given to all purchasers during the convention; and we will be prepared to sell on terms of three fall payments if necessary.

A special feature on our floor will be a new piano, guaranteed for ten years, and selling at \$250 cash. If you are not coming to the convention, write us for Catalog and prices.

H. J. M. Gloeckler Piano House

Stewart Block, 20th Street East

SASKATOON

Modern Dentistry at Modern Prices

Extraction	\$0.50	Gold Crowns	\$7.00
Silver Fillings	\$1.00	Porcelain Crowns	\$7.00
Gold Fillings	\$2.50 up	Bridge Work (per tooth)	\$7.00
		Plates (upper or lower)	\$10.00 up

In order to insure prompt attention write a week in advance for an appointment.

21st. St. and
2nd. Avenue
over Union Bank

Dr. J. A. MORAN

Successor to Dr. Robinson

Licensed practitioner
in province of
Saskatchewan

Bell Pianos Player Pianos Organs

TERMS TO SUIT
PURCHASER

We can save you money by giving you greater value. Let us show you the features which distinguish The Bell from all others. If you cannot call write us for catalogue and prices.

THE SASKATOON PIANO CO. LIMITED

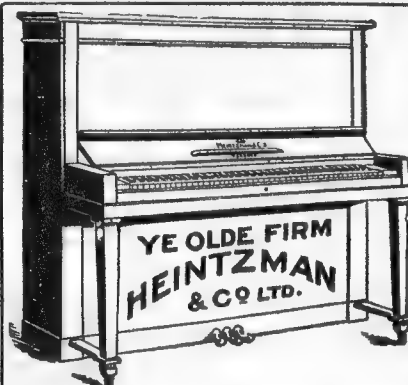
227 21st Street East - Saskatoon

P.S.—Our Staff will welcome all Convention Visitors and our warerooms are at their disposal.

The Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.

Extends a Cordial Invitation to the Members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association while in Saskatoon to pay a visit to our

Show Rooms - Avenue A, Saskatoon



Visitors at the convention are
invited to visit our new show-
rooms and hear the

Heintzman & Co.

LIMITED

Player Piano

and the

Victor Victrola

Special terms during convention week.

A few slightly used pianos at greatly reduced prices.

Heintzman & Co. 214 2nd Ave., Box 1565
Limited Saskatoon

"MAKING MONEY FROM LIVESTOCK"

Is the title of an attractive booklet that The Guide has prepared for distribution. It is of practical interest to sellers of pure-bred stock of all kinds. A copy will be sent free on application. Write for yours today. Address:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Important Notice To Delegates!

If interested in a small flour mill proposition do not fail, while in Saskatoon, to call upon or phone us. Mills supplied by us in successful operation at the following points:

SASKATCHEWAN—Loney, Wadena, Birch Hills, Annaheim and Waskaw.

ALBERTA—Lougheed, Hardisty, Asker, Grande Prairie, Viking and Brocket.

THE BRITISH MILLING SUPPLY CO. LTD. 424 Ontario Avenue, Saskatoon

Sask. Phone 1129

The Saskatoon Pure Milk Co. Limited

Invites you to call and inspect their plant while in Saskatoon for the Grain

Growers' Convention

Ave. B, near 25th Street Mayfair Car passes corner SASKATOON

Mr. and Mrs. Grain Grower

We'll see that the Price on any Hardware—

from Your Point of View—is Right

WHEN in town there will sure to be some building hardware or farm implements you need to select. Fencing or roofing material, stable tools, in fact anything you'd expect to get from a big hardware store are here.

For quotations on car lots have your local secretary call on us. The volume of our business enables us to quote very attractive figures for the purchaser.

THE SASKATOON HARDWARE CO. LTD.

Second Ave. SASKATOON

Phone 2031

See a Real One-Man Tractor Plow at Saskatoon

A SPECIAL INVITATION TO SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION DELEGATES from The John Deere Plow Co. of Sask. Ltd.

Advantages of the John Deere Pony Tractor Plow, No. 3

A slight pull of the rope attached to the trip lever raises all the bottoms high and level in only 14 inches of ground travel, another pull of the rope drops the plows, or in other words, pull the rope to lift, pull again to drop. Result—square headlands.

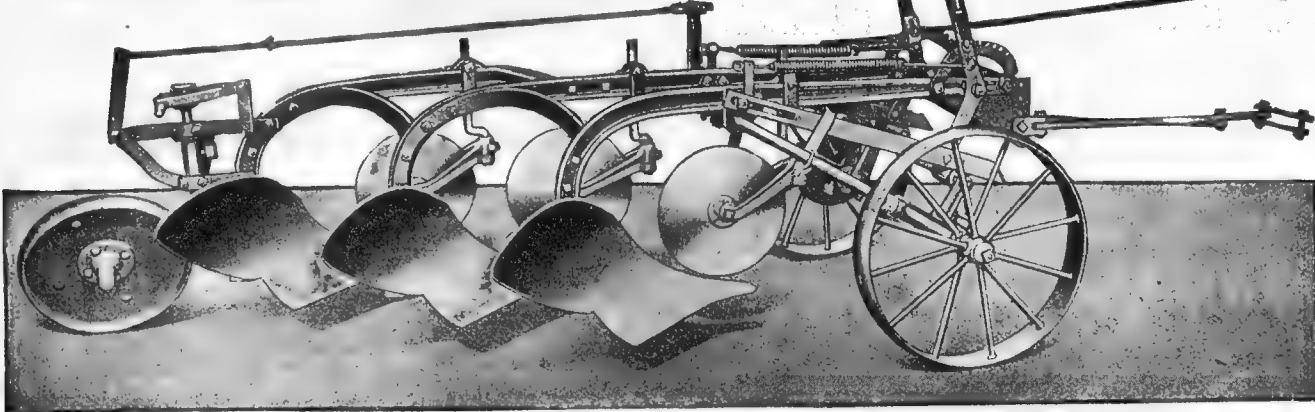
A stiff hitch—you can back this plow—adapted to any style of tractor. Flexible front truck, allowing the plow to follow the irregularities of the land without affecting the depth of the plowing, the quality of the work or the level running of the furrow wheel.

Furnished with either two or three bottoms, equipped with John Deere Quick Detachable Shares and with a hitch adaptable to any standard tractor.

BACKED BY



QUALITY



THE JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. OF SASKATCHEWAN, LTD.

REGINA

If you have not seen this plow and are interested write for our printed matter

SASKATOON



Your Implement Needs

In or around the Barn or out on the Fields

It will pay you to clean all your seed grain with a G.G.G. Fanning Mill. Then the screenings taken out can be used to best advantage if you use one of our engines and a G.G.G. Grinder. You will destroy the weed seeds, and besides your stock will do better.



SEED DRILLS

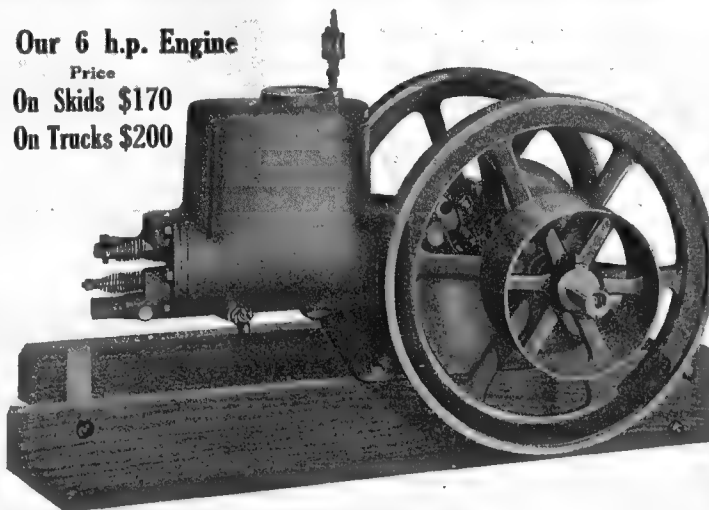
The only Drill with automatic horse-lift device. Bearings guaranteed to last as long as the blades.

	No. 16	No. 20	No. 22
Shoe	\$86.70	\$104.05	\$112.10
Single Disc	92.10	111.50	119.55
Double Disc	99.55	120.75	129.85

No. 16 Drills equipped with combination 3- and 4-horse eveners; other Drills with 4-horse hitch, 2 poles and drag chains.

Our 6 h.p. Engine

Price
On Skids \$170
On Trucks \$200



GAS ENGINES

Every engine carefully inspected before it is shipped. Simple, strong and fully guaranteed.

Size	On Skids.	On Trucks.
1 1/2 Horse power	\$ 40.00	\$ 47.50
2 1/2 " "	65.00	72.50
4 " "	110.00	121.00
6 " "	170.00	200.00
8 " "	255.00	295.00

GRINDERS

Our up-to-date and compact low down Grinder is equipped with two sets of reversible plates.

8 inch size, \$28.20; 10 inch size, \$31.50; 12 inch size, \$41.50.

Bagger, extra, \$10.50.

Roller Grain Crushers, \$42.75 to \$80.00.

DISCS

Equipped with Tongue Truck and selected Maple Bushings.

14 Discs, \$38.50.	16 Discs, \$41.00
Engine Tandem—32 Discs, \$80.50.	
40 Discs, \$125.00	

HARROWS

A full range of Drag Harrows, including Boss, Lever and Diamond Spike Tooth. All made from best materials. Four Horse Boss, 26 ft. \$20.00
2 Section Lever, 10 ft. 11.35
3 Section Lever, 15 ft. 17.30
Extra Sections without Eveners, \$5.00
4 Section Spike Tooth \$15.00
5 Section Spike Tooth 22.50
Single Sections, without Draw Bars, \$3.75

Write us about Plows, Packers, Grain Picklers, Incubators, Etc.

Our New Catalog. Consult our 1916 Catalog for your needs in implements and supplies. If you haven't a copy, write for Catalog G.

FOR SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS, a Joint Catalog has been issued by The Sask. Grain Growers' Association and this Company. Copies can be had from the Central Office of The S.G.G.A. at Moose Jaw, or direct from us.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA.
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

mainder of the journey. The ticket issued by the conductor for the first portion of the journey should be handed in with Standard Certificate at the Convention Registration Office.

On surrender of Standard Certificates properly filled in and validated at the Convention, continuous passage tickets (not good for stop-over) for the return trip will be issued. Return ticket is good for commencing return journey within three days of adjournment of convention (excluding Sunday).

Certificates are not transferable and will be dishonored and confiscated by the railway company if transferred.

No refund of fare will be made by the railway company because of failure of delegates to obtain certificates or to observe requirements of same.

THE ASSOCIATION SEED GRAIN COMPETITION

In October last a circular was mailed to each local secretary of our association calling attention to the fact that arrangements had been made by the executive of the association with the provincial exhibition board for a big grain competition, to be held at Regina in connection with this year's provincial fair. This competition is to be confined to locals in connection with this association, and certainly ought to appeal to every one of our members. As the circular to which I have alluded says: The interest which the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan are taking in their own chief industry will be measured very largely by the number of locals which show sufficient interest and energy to enter this competition.

We have, roughly, 1,100 local associations, with an aggregate of about 27,000 members. With such a membership we certainly ought to have a splendid show, and one that will be a great credit not only to exhibiting locals, but also, thru them, to the association as a whole. Prizes to the value of at least \$745 are offered, which, according to the number of entries, may be increased by anything up to \$1,195. In addition to this each local winning a prize will receive the provincial exhibition diploma, while the local winning the first prize will be awarded a magnificent trophy, and the cost to competing locals will be nil.

Every inducement is thus held out to local associations to enter this competition. Up to the present, however, only about thirty locals have responded. It is important that all locals which intend to compete should notify the Central office to this effect as early as possible, and I trust the number of prospective competitors will be very largely increased in the near future. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

S. W. Y.

SEAGER WHEELER HONORED

Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., "the wheat wizard," was the guest of honor at a banquet arranged by the Saskatoon Board of Trade and held in the King George Hotel, Saskatoon, on Monday evening, January 24. Prominent citizens of Saskatoon and of the surrounding country turned out in good numbers, nearly 200 persons being present to celebrate Seager Wheeler's success in winning for the third time the world's championship for the best bushel of wheat. All the speakers, which included Malcolm Ibister, F. Maclure Selanders, Mayor Young, J. F. Cairns, Professor Braeken, James Clinkskill, P. E. McKenzie, Professor Arthur Moxon and Professor E. H. Oliver, referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Wheeler's work and the splendid advertising which his wheat growing successes have afforded the province of Saskatchewan and Western Canada generally.

The toast to the guest of the evening was proposed by Professor Ira MacKay, who said Mr. Wheeler had followed the very essence of scientific method in applying to wheat growing the principle of the survival of the fittest. "Prophets who till the soil," was the speaker's phrase in referring to men like Mr. Wheeler.

Seager Wheeler's Address

In response to the toast, Seager Wheeler, who was obviously moved at the great reception tendered him, told in simple language the story of his

Look For This Trade Mark



It is your protection and guarantee against substitutions when buying Horse Collars.

We Guarantee to Cure

Galls and Sore Shoulders without the use of medicines, and without laying up the horse. Just fit him properly with a Lankford Humane Horse Collar—made of best white sail duck, trimmed in extra heavy leather, stuffed with clean, downy curled medicated cotton, which will not pack or harden.



fits any shaped neck—is easily put on or removed—is always soft and pliable. It will not sweat. Hame straps are attached. Sold by a dealer near you.

DISTRIBUTES THE LOAD

The Lankford Collar distributes the load properly and maintains the correct line of draft, making the horse more efficient. It goes on or off easily. Over 12,000,000 have been sold.

HORSES ARE WORTH MORE now than before so many were exported. Keep those that you have left in the best of condition and use the collar that lets them do their best work. Send a postal for full information and name of nearest dealer.

POWERS MFG. CO. Dept. 52, Waterloo, Iowa

Live Poultry Wanted

We guarantee to pay you prices here quoted. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

	Per lb.
Live Hens	\$.012
Young Roosters	.14
Old Roosters	.11
Ducks	.15
Geese	.15
Turkeys	.17

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Company
91 Lusted Street - WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY!

Hens—any size	\$.012
Roosters	.09
Spring Chickens	.15
Turkeys	.18
Ducks	.14
Geese	.13

Express Money Order mailed same day received. Crates furnished on request. Prices absolutely guaranteed.

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LIMITED Winnipeg

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	130
Young Ducks	140-150
Turkeys	160
Geese	130-140
Spring Chickens	Best Market Prices

For good Heavy Hens ask for prices. These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 87 Aikens St., WINNIPEG

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Fresh white fish and trout direct from our nets to the consumer. We want every farmer in Western Canada to get our price list telling you just what the fish will cost delivered at your station.

DAVIS PRODUCE CO.
P. O. BOX 203
THE PAS - Manitoba

FISH!

FROZEN — SALTED
SMOKED

Buy your Winter Supply from an Established House. We sell fish all the year round.

Every variety. Ask for our price list.

City Fish Market
Winnipeg, Man.

early struggles and how, in the face of all difficulties and discouragements, he had struggled on. He said that the whole secret of his success was summed up in the words "seed selection and crop improvement." He told how he had arrived in the province just thirty-one years ago this spring, without any knowledge of farming, travelling by ox team; how for two years he had tilled the soil at a point on the river about 18 miles north of Saskatoon, and how all that he got out of his first venture was a two-cent postage stamp. His next move was to Moose Jaw, where he spent another two years, returning to the Rosthern district where he took out a homestead of his own.

Without modern machinery, without money, he told how he had done his first piece of plowing with an ox team and a borrowed plow. Yet the beginnings were made in that first winter when he spent many long hours in picking out the weed seeds and the poor grain.

"It was perhaps a crude idea," said Mr. Wheeler, "but it was the first step in seed selection. No one had ever heard of seed selection in this province ten years ago."

Mr. Wheeler told how he joined the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and how he took his first lessons in seed selection. He said that he took a type and from that type he reproduced towards his ideal.

"There is no limit to what can be done with seed selection," continued the guest of the evening. "My object was not to win prizes but to improve the crop."

Marquis Wheat

The speaker went on to tell of his first experiments with Marquis wheat, and how with his first supply of five pounds he had grown a crop that averaged 81 bushels to the acre. It was some of this wheat which he sent to New York, where it won the grand prize.

"Yet the honor was due to Marquis wheat, and not to the grower," said Mr. Wheeler modestly, and after recording some of the successes which he had met with at subsequent exhibitions, Mr. Wheeler said that all these honors could be traced back to the seed which had been produced by Dr. Charles Saunders.

"That wheat has had wonderful success in the United States, in Montana, Idaho, the Dakotas, and if I have helped the farmer to grow better wheat I am more proud of that achievement than of all the prizes I have ever won in my career," said Mr. Wheeler.

In conclusion, Mr. Wheeler spoke of his work in selecting and isolating new strains of wheat. He said that he had over one hundred varieties of wheat under observation.

Paul Gerlach, of Allan, another of Saskatchewan's most successful wheat growers, also spoke.

THE BANKS AND LIVESTOCK

The following resolution, which was unanimously passed at the Calgary convention of the U.F.A., on the motion of S. S. Dunham, seconded by W. D. Trego, has been wired to the minister of finance at Ottawa:

Whereas many farmers have large quantities of feed stuffs available, but are not able to make profitable use of these because they cannot borrow money from the banks to buy horses, cows, sheep and hogs even if they are prepared to give security to the banks, and;

Whereas the Bank Act does not permit the banks to lend money to small farmers for such purposes, and to take security over the livestock;

Resolved that we, the U.F.A. in convention assembled, request the Dominion government at the present session of parliament to amend the Bank Act, so that small farmers may have the privilege of borrowing at long dates from the banks on the security of livestock.

This is to apply only to livestock held unencumbered, or purchased after the amendment is passed, because it is not suggested that securities already given over livestock should be interfered with.

If you want good soldiers, you will always find them in the Highlands.—Sir J. H. A. Macdonald.

Leslie's February Sale of "Furniture of the Better Kind"



Offers wonderful opportunities to

Bonspiel Visitors

to obtain Superior, Dependable Furniture at very low Cost.

We extend a cordial invitation to all Visitors during Bonspiel to inspect the Stock of Western Canada's Premier Furniture House. It will entail no obligation to buy. New Standards of Furniture—beauty, character, quality and values will be realized—while the modest prices will prove an undoubted revelation to all.

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Ash, Golden Finish, 60" high, 36" wide, two drawers, long deep storage drawer, complete with shelves and hooks. Special \$7.50	Solid Oak, Golden finish Buffet pedestal Extension Table, 5 side and 1 arm Dining Chairs, upholstered in real leather, complete 3 pieces. Special \$54.75
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DRESSER	COMBINATION BOOKCASE AND WRITING DESK
Quartered Oak finish, top 36" x 18"; British bevel mirror 16" x 20"; long deep drawers. Special \$9.00	Fumed Oak finish, 30" wide, 50" high, 2 glass doors, 1 long drawer, 2 cupboards, enclosed desk. Special \$14.75
DRESSER	GLOBE WERNICKE BOOKCASE
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We are having a heavy demand for Live and Dressed Poultry and Beef.

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I am now offering from my recent importation of Clydesdales direct from Scotland, 20 Clydesdale Stallions, combining the very best breeding with high individual quality. This importation includes some of the best colts ever brought to Canada, several of them being descended on both sides from Cawdor Cup winners. They represent the concentration of the most famous Clydesdale blood and were chosen by me both for their breeding and for their excellent quality, form and action. In any Canadian show ring they will do themselves credit. Ages: coming two, coming three, and coming six years old.

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"SCOTLAND'S CHOICE"

"BONNIE SCOTLAND"

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I HAVE FOR SALE 18 Clydesdale Stallions and 10 Mares, both imported and home bred.

Four Hackney Mares, all imported, and two of them by the champion "Mathias."

10 Shorthorn Bulls, from calves to 18 months old, including one imported "Nonpareil," a good one, and females of all ages. All the young stock are from imported bulls as well as the dams and grand dams in most cases. I am clearing out the whole herd of 30 YORKSHIRES, as I have not accommodation for them with so much other stock. In the lot there are two imported sows, toppers, one will farrow in January; and all the others descended from them. There are some Fine Sows 18 months old, and the balance last spring litters. Come early if you want them, as they will soon go at the prices I am offering them.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

10th ANNUAL

Sale of Pure Bred Bulls

Auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association

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MARCH 8-9

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ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

The Horse for Draft

By W. H. Palmer, Ohio.

A horse may be of good conformation so far as its body is concerned, and yet its usefulness will be greatly impaired if its legs and feet are not properly set on. Judges do not always bear this in mind, and consequently their decisions are unsatisfactory both to exhibitors and also from an educational point of view. The accompanying illustrations show both front and side views of correct and incorrect types of front and hind legs. In the first will be noticed the proper set of a horse's legs as seen from the front, and next to it the very common fault of front feet which toe out or toe wide. The third is wide at the knees, or a little bandy-legged and in the fourth the legs are set too close together and the toes turn in.

Illustration No. 2 shows the correct leg from a side view, then one which is set too far back under the animal.

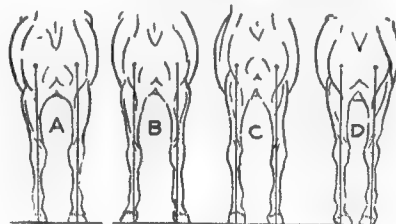


Figure 1

another which is knee-sprung, and still another which is what is commonly known as calf-kneed.

Any horses having front legs which do not set as indicated from the front and side views of the proper set, are not as efficient as horses having the proper set of front legs. Something must give out under the strain, and these weaknesses grow worse or cause more strain on other parts, which finally culminates in a pronounced blemish.

Illustration No. 3 shows correct and incorrect set of hind legs, A being a proper set. Followers of draft horses at the shows know how common it is to see a horse travel wide at the hocks. The legs shown in B of this illustration are a very good example of legs set too wide, while C shows a very bad form, the hocks wide and the fetlocks and toes pointing in. The legs shown in D are equally bad, as they are set too close together, and those shown in E, close together at the hocks, are commonly known as cow-hocks, making the animal stand very wide at the toes.

Illustration No. 4 shows the hind legs from the side view, A being the proper set, while B shows a bad case of sickle hock; C shows a leg which is altogether too straight, and D, also another form of leg which is too straight. A little study of these four illustrations will give an intelligent idea of what is required in the proper set of a horse's legs.

Classes of Drafters

In order to classify as a draft horse, an animal in fair flesh must weigh at least 1,600 pounds. The nearer the

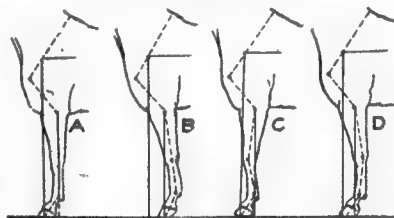


Figure 2

horse approaches a ton or over the better. This weight should be due to massiveness of form and heavy frame and muscle, rather than to a great quantity of fat. There are three classes of draft horses: light drafters, 1,600 pounds to 1,700 pounds; medium drafters, 1,700 pounds to 1,850 pounds, and heavy drafters, 1,850 pounds and over. Weight in the draft horse is of great importance. It is of value because it helps to establish the value of the drafter on the market. The heavy drafters have for many years brought the most money. Also, weight is of value, for it holds the horse's feet firmly to the ground, enabling it to exert its physical force. The railroads have taken advantage of this in building the locomotive. In the early stages of the development of the locomotive, before it was introduced as a means of transportation, the inventor had a great

deal of trouble in getting the engine started, for the wheels would not adhere to the rails. It was thought that there should be cogs on the wheels and rails. By accident it is said they found the solution. In attempting one day to move some material in sacks down the track, part of the sacks were placed across the engine. This added weight caused the wheels to grip the rails.

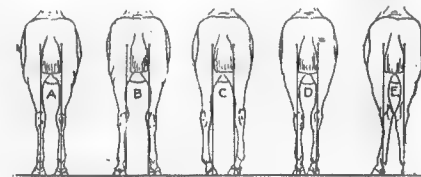


Figure 3

and the difficulty was solved. The man who rides a horse up a difficult hill applies the same principle.

The process of walking is a constant falling forward, and the heavier the weight that falls against the collar, the greater the pull.

It has been clearly demonstrated that if a horse is required to exert for a considerable length of time a pull of more than one-tenth to one-eighth of his weight, it is wearing upon its constitutional vigor and therefore affects its usefulness. At the minimum requirement, a team of 1,800 pound horses would develop 3 horse power, but a team of 1,400 pound horses would only develop about 2 horse power.

Weight Very Important

The form of draft horses must be such as to insure weight. The weight should be obtained by breadth and depth of body, and a heavy development of muscles on the arms and forearms, over the back and thru the thighs. This heavy development of muscles helps to give the appearance of massiveness. The draft horse must give the impression of strength, of a horse of great power. In order to be efficient, drafters must carry their weight close to the ground, or, in

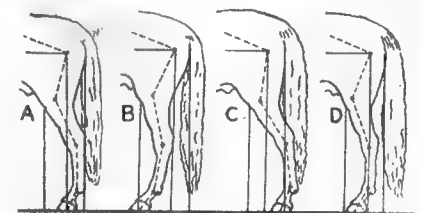


Figure 4

other words, drafters must be low set. Too short a leg is as objectionable as too long a leg, as it affects the efficiency of the horse.

Lack of depth of body, ranginess, openness, too great a length of leg and lightness of muscling thruout the body are things to be criticized severely. These deficiencies detract from the weight and strength, and, therefore, affect the efficiency of the horse.

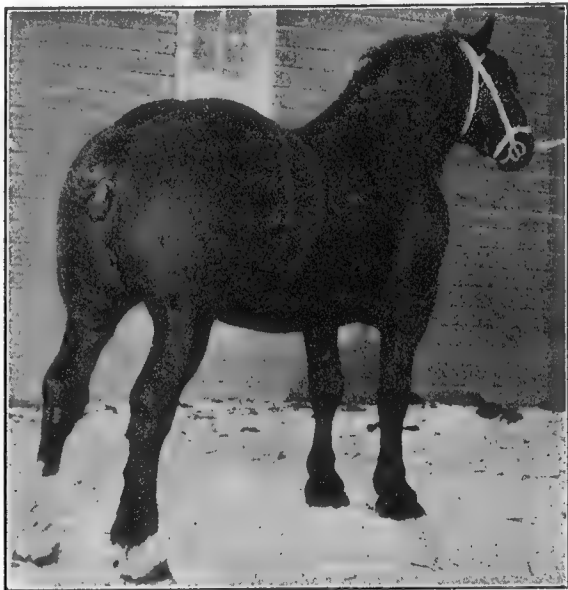
Quality in horses is an indication of wearing ability. Not being correlated with substance it is difficult of attainment in draft horses, but the tendency is toward as much quality as possible with substance. Quality is indicated by the general refined appearance of an animal, clean-cut features of the head, thin, even lips, fine ears, neatness and refinement of neck and withers, soft, silky hair, thin skin and a clean, dense bone with a freeness from puffiness around the joints. Upon the uniform quality of all parts of the horse depend his value and the length of time he will be of service.

The draft horse must be energetic, showing sufficient nervous development to make him a willing worker. A sluggish disposition is to be avoided. There must be sufficient 'snap' about a horse for him to pick his feet up with a will, and to move off as if he meant business. Sluggishness is indicated by a lack of poise, by a slouchiness about the ears, and in the manner of standing. A good disposition is important, as it affects the ease of handling and working of a horse. It is desired that a horse perform his work willingly and that he attends to his own business.

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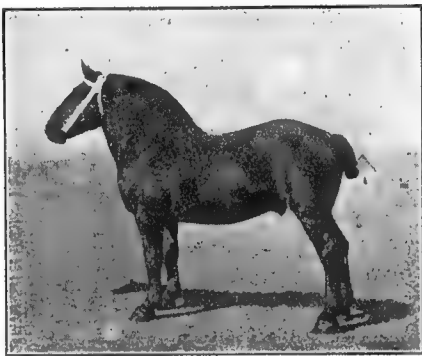
Terms to responsible buyers. Phone, wire or write and we will meet you any morning at Cowley.

The J. C. Drewry Estate
Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alberta

Percherons 50 HEAD

Of rising Two- and Three-year-
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The merits of this draft breed have made it more popular than all other draft breeds combined on the North American Continent. These colts are sired by such noted sires as HALIFAX, GAROU, AMERICAN, PINSON and others of equal fame. You can select a stallion from this big offering, bred right on the ranch or farm from some of the finest types of the breed now existing, at a price which cannot be duplicated for the same type and high breeding.

OUR PRINCIPLE IS FAIR DEALING

We are in the Percheron breeding business permanently. Satisfied patrons are more highly valued by us than horse sales.

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BAR U RANCH, PEKISKO,
HIGH RIVER, C.P.R. STATION.

NAMAKA FARM,
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A-Ranch Clydesdale Stallions

For immediate sale "Right Honor" (18788), three years old, weight 1,600 pounds. This horse is a half brother to the championship colt at Calgary Fair last spring. Also good two-year-old off the same mare, and another three-year-old colt from imported sire and dam. These stallions are of the best Clydesdale blood to be found, with clean flat bone and silky hair—"The kind that wins and the kind that sells." For prices apply—

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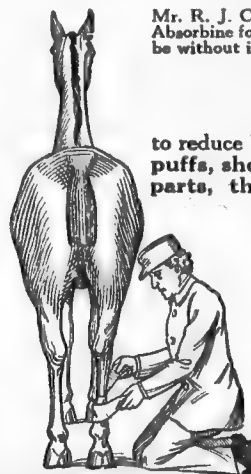
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to reduce bursal enlargements, bog spavins, thoroughpins, puffs, shoe boils, capped hocks, swollen glands, infiltrated parts, thickened tissues, rheumatic deposits, enlarged veins, painful swellings and affections; to reduce any strain or lameness; to repair strained ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it.

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OUR SERVICE WILL SUPPLY JUST WHAT YOU WANT

We have been in the stallion business nearly 15 years and have never had a lawsuit about our guarantee, and the best advertising we get is from our old customers. For the past four years over 50 per cent. of our business each year was with old customers.

YOUR NEEDS—If you or your district needs a good stallion get one now and it will be well advised for spring.

If you have a stallion that you have had 3 or more years that is sound and sure, we will give you an **EXCHANGE**, merely charging you for the difference in age or quality.

We have taken in exchange several aged horses, 8 to 12 years old, that are sound, sure, and good stock horses, that we will sell for about half of their year's earning power.

Write and let us explain our Guarantee and Insurance Agreement

VANSTONE & ROGERS

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McLean's 8th Annual Bonspiel Sale

Auction Sale of 200 to 300 head carefully selected Manitoba Horses, consisting of choice Farm Mares and Geldings, Heavy Draft Horses and Delivery Horses; also a few teams of good Mules, at our Sales Stables in Winnipeg, on

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17
AT 1.30 O'CLOCK**

Our Market is the horse centre for the Western Provinces—it is a home for both buyer and seller. We handle more good horses than any one firm in Western Canada. Whether you want one horse or a carload, come and see us. We are always ready to do business and can save you money. We hitch and show any horse. Special attention given to carload shipments. We load and attend to shipping out all horses for our customers.

Farmers can take advantage of the Cheap Rates to Winnipeg during the Bonspiel and attend this Sale, where they will be able to buy the best horses in Manitoba at reasonable prices.

AUCTION SALE EVERY THURSDAY PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY IN WEEK
100 TO 150 HEAD ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM
ALSO WAGONS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, ETC., ALWAYS ON SALE

E. W. McLEAN - Sale Stables: Cor. Arlington and Alexander Streets
(FORMERLY OF 185 JAMES STREET)
(Take a Logan Ave. car at Main St. to Stock Exchange Hotel, or Arlington car at Union Bank to Arlington St. and walk a short distance North).



Free Distribution of Trees

By the Government of Canada

Over 4,000,000 Will Go Out This Spring



Superintendent's Residence, Nursery Station at Indian Head, 1905

ANY FARMER living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta can procure, **FREE OF CHARGE**, enough seedlings and cuttings of hardy forest trees to establish a good shelter-belt round his farm buildings and garden. Thousands of successful plantations have been established as a result of this distribution.

MAKE
YOUR
FARM
A REAL
HOME
BY
PLANTING
TREES



Same Place in 1914

Already over 27,000,000 trees have been given away **FREE**.

Over 4,000,000 will go out this spring.

ALL APPLICATIONS for trees to plant in 1917 must be received **BEFORE** March 1st, 1916.

A limited number of **EVERGREENS** is available for delivery this coming spring under special conditions.

All Applications and Inquiries should be Addressed to

Norman M. Ross, Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

Write For Bulletins on Tree Planting

Manitoba Women Enfranchised

Third Reading of Suffrage Bill Carries Without Opposition

Galleries packed with an audience tense with excitement tended to make the passing of the woman suffrage bill last Thursday afternoon a historic occasion in the province of Manitoba.

As the day and hour of this great event had been pre-arranged between the members of the Political Equality League and the government, all the available seats and standing room had been taken up before the house opened at 3 o'clock. The Speaker extended a very rare courtesy to the members of the executive of the Political Equality League in inviting them to occupy seats on the floor of the house.

The preliminary business was passed over with great dispatch to be followed by the resolution of the house into a committee of the whole to consider the suffrage bill. No dissenting voice being raised to any part or to the title of the bill, not ten minutes had elapsed until the house reassembled and the bill had reached its third reading.

A Musical Outburst

When, after several short speeches earnest and facetious, the question was finally put and passed without a dissenting vote, the women in the gallery sprang to their feet and sang a verse of "O Canada" and followed it with "For They Are Jolly Good Fellow." The strains had scarcely died out when, seized with a happy inspiration, the members on the floor sprang to their feet, someone shouted, "The Ladies," and they sang back to the gallery occupants, with great fervor, the same rollicking old song, "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows."

In moving the third reading of the bill, the Hon. Thos. Johnson said that while it was not customary to speak to a bill at its third reading he thought the occasion justified a departure from the usual routine, and in the absence of Premier Norris he wanted to express his feeling that this was one of the

most momentous occasions in the history of the province. He congratulated the new citizens upon their acquisition of new privileges and new responsibilities, and prophesied that the trail Manitoba had blazed would be followed in the near future by the other provinces of Canada.

Hamelin Not in Favor

F. J. Dixon, E. A. McPherson, J. W. Wilton, J. H. McConnell, J. D. Baskerville and E. A. August all added tributes, grave or gay, to new measure and new citizens. The only dissenting voice was that of Joseph Hamelin, member for St. Rose, who said that having opposed the measure during the recent campaign, he felt it might seem cowardly of him not to register his opinion again. Since, however, the measure was to become law, he was not going to vote

against it, and he wished the women success in discharging their new responsibilities.

Accordingly, the suffrage bill passed its third reading unanimously, and the audience dispersed with expressions of good will on every side.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

The outstanding feature of the eighty fourth annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia is its exceptional strength, which in the circumstances prevailing today should cause considerable satisfaction not only to shareholders and depositors of this institution but to the public generally, for it is a matter of vital importance to the country that the banks should emerge from the present trying conditions in a satisfactory manner.

The steady growth of the Bank of Nova Scotia is evidenced by the increase in total assets from \$95,733,670 to \$104,244,467 during the year, while net profits for the year ending December 31, 1915, were \$1,220,057, as compared with \$1,196,116 for the previous year. Cash alone exclusive of the deposits in the central gold reserves amounted to twenty per cent. of the liabilities to the public, while immediately available assets have reached a total of \$59,990,461, an exceedingly strong position.

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged . . . \$1,029.00
New Brigden, Alta., Sunday Sch. . . 100.00
W. H. Cull, Heward, Sask. . . 15.70

Total . . . \$1,144.70

BELGIAN RELIEF

Previously acknowledged . . . \$6,507.78
Belgian Admirer . . . 5.00

Total . . . \$6,512.78



Executive of the Political Equality League of Manitoba, snapped after witnessing the passage of the Suffrage Bill.

The Brown Mouse

The publishers of this remarkable book have recently received the following letter from C. C. James, the leading agricultural expert at Ottawa:

"I have not for some years past been a reader of fiction, not because I do not care for fiction, but because I find my recreation along other lines of literature. However, I have read recently one book of fiction, and I have enjoyed it and been profited by it so much that I would like to pass it along. It is 'The Brown Mouse,' by Herbert Quick, published by your firm. Occasionally the writers of the day get a view of rural life and see the wonderful possibilities of rural improvement in both its social and economic aspects. I would like to know where Mr. Quick got his insight into one of the greatest movements now under way on this continent. He must have been in close contact with some of the men at the department of agriculture and the bureau of education in Washington. I think I could even mention some names. The story of how Jim Irwin, the farm-hand out in Iowa, reconstructed the rural school system, introduced co-operative methods, and brought social salvation to the whole countryside is well told, and it is based on movements that are actually now taking place. And I nearly forgot Professor James E. Irwin married the county superintendent of education; but I do not say more, as I might spoil the pleasure of reading the book. We have in this book the story of rural leadership. Here in Canada the writer might have been disposed to make the lady superintendent the heroine of the story. If you can persuade people all over Canada to read this book you may contribute a great deal to the solution of our rural problems. The book is instructive, entertaining and stimulating—it is a live government blue book."

Copies of "The Brown Mouse" may be secured for \$1.35 postpaid, from
BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG

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Will**

Bax Legal Will Form enables you to make your own will as legal and binding as any lawyer can do it for you. Insures privacy and saves costly law fees. Each form has full and plain instructions, also specimen will properly made out for your guidance. Sold by druggists and stationers, 35c, or by mail (3 for \$1) to Bax Will Form Co., Room 171a, 257 College St., Toronto.

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In amounts of
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Write us for particulars

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Stock and Bond Brokers
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**THE LONDON MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Issue a Special
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There is none better.
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
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UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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2½ miles from Prince, Sask. This land is held for clients who will consider any reasonable offer. Apply to

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COMPANY LIMITED
P.O. Box 3004, Winnipeg

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Force**

alone participates in the benefit of a Great-West Life contract, as we do not accept business from any other source.

For the past nine years our Agents have written yearly more business in Canada than the Agency force of any other Company.

**THE GREAT-WEST LIFE
ASSURANCE CO.**

Head Office - Winnipeg

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Speculation as to how the world is going to fare financially after the war is an interesting form of amusement indulged in by a great many financial writers and economists. The broad supposition that we are all to be as poor as the proverbial Job's turkey, and that we will end our days bent double with debts and no means of paying them, says Toronto Saturday Night, is an extreme view not borne out by history. Strange as it may seem, each war of modern times has been followed by periods of great trade activity, low interest rates and advanced security prices. Following the Napoleonic wars found England loaded down with debts, and still her great commercial activity began at that period. The same applies to the Crimean war and the Boer war. During and after the American civil war came a boom time in the United States, and after the Franco-Prussian war, even France, loaded down as it was with a huge indemnity paid to Germany, came to a spell of great commercial activity. Great Britain's trade immediately following the Boer war was larger than at any former period.

The Reconstruction Period

There are numerous and diverse reasons why this should be so, and all in spite of the fact that in every instance huge war debts, many of them not yet paid by the various countries, were piled up. First, of course, comes the rebuilding of the war-swept countries. This means a boom in practically every line of industry. Next comes the back to the land and the workshop movement of the men who have during the spell of the war been unproductive. Then come the practical results from the economies of those who have stayed at home and worked and saved. Today, in Canada, men, women and children are now possessed of bonds for the first time in their lives. People who heretofore never dreamed of putting aside a dollar for a rainy day, managed to subscribe a hundred or a thousand to the recent hundred million issue of war bonds. These people are not only just that much to the good, but in innumerable instances have, scarcely realizing it, inoculated themselves with the habit of saving which will follow them thru life.

How Money Circulates

However, there is another and still deeper reason why wars bring renewed industrial and financial activity. A bank's money in a bank is of no use to the community, and still less to the bank. It must be put out to work, and the moment it is put to work it gets right back in the bank again, to go thru the same process time after time. As with a bank, so with a nation. Huge sums have been borrowed by the nation from its citizens or the citizens of other countries. A nation's credit, its I.O.U., has been taken by the people at large, and the entire sum borrowed has been put in circulation, to again in time get back where it came from, the bank. As a concrete instance, our hundred million dollar war loan may again be referred to. Of the hundred million subscribed by the people of Canada, possibly seventy-five millions have already been paid up, the remainder coming in instalments; and in the face of the fact that the Federal Government has seventy-five millions more cash to expend than it had some weeks ago, this money presumably having been transferred from the banks to the Government, still the last monthly bank statement showed large increases of funds on deposit. In other words, a hundred millions is set to work, and is now busy getting back in the banks again.

On the other hand, the Government must find the money to pay interest on these war loans, and this in turn must come out of the citizen, but if the citizen is busy at a productive occupation, and has been made busy by reason of the very loans he is asked to pay interest on, then he will pay up cheerfully out of his surplus.

The human element, so far as Germany is concerned, is wearing very thin.—John Buchan.

Beware the fury of a patient man.—Dryden.

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By H. W. CAMPBELL

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Campbell's Soil Culture Primer

This book is a plain and practical discussion of the relations of plants to the soil and the principles of growth, the laws governing the movement of water in the soil and its evaporation from the surface and the principles of the conservation of soil moisture by cultivation, together with a full description of the practice of scientific soil culture known as "Campbell's system" for the use of students and practical farmers everywhere, but especially in the semi-arid regions of the world. In order to farm in the Western prairie provinces intelligently, it is necessary for farmers to understand the underlying physical principles which govern the movement of the soil moisture. No system of cultivation can increase the amount of moisture which the soil contains, but, by understanding the laws governing the movement of water thru the soil, methods of soil tillage can be followed which will reduce the amount of moisture lost to a minimum, thus practically ensuring a good crop each year. This book is written by Hardy W. Campbell, himself a practical farmer, and contains facts which every farmer in Western Canada can use to advantage in increasing his crop yields. It deals with plants and their structure, soil moisture, objects of cultivation, packing and packers, cultivation, the soil mulch, storage and conservation of moisture, physical condition of the soil, the disc harrow, saving water by cultivation, corn, wheat, irrigation, crop rotation, and necessary farm tools. This is a book which no up-to-date farmer can afford to be without. Price..... **50c**

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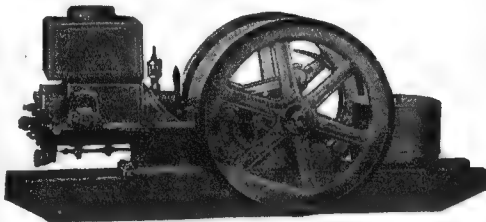
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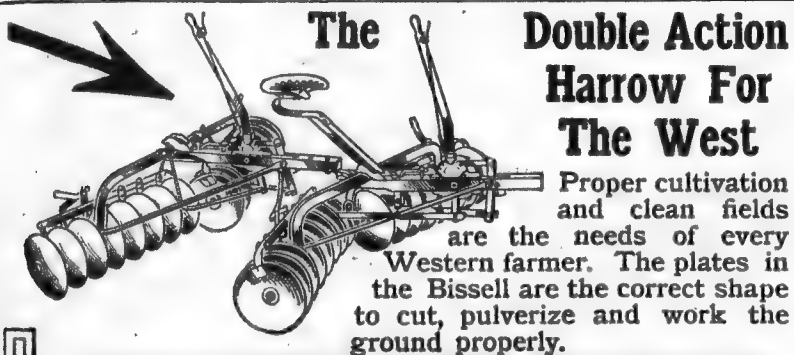
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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Editor, Guide:—Would it not be better in every way if the money required for the purposes of the Patriotic Fund came out of the taxes of the country? I ask for enquiry, as so many are so thinking, and one also hears so many of our men in khaki complaining that it is too like a charitable fund, whereas really it is as much owing to them as is their pay, which does come out of public funds. Collected as it is now, some pay, many do not. There are also many foreigners among us who do not pay, but ought to as long as they live here and we are fighting to keep this country for them to thrive in and enjoy a better and more free life than in their own countries. These would all pay their fair share in taxation, direct or indirect. Taxes in one form or another must be increased owing to the war, therefore let the government say at once that so much is needed for the purposes of providing for our soldiers, instead of trying to save their account by private subscriptions, concerts, raffles, entertainments and all such objectionable methods. With proper finance at Ottawa and public economy and honesty, no extra taxes would be necessary. The farmers have nobly done their share with "patriotic acres" and subscriptions for the past year. Let us now consider if this is the best way. Perhaps it is. There is ample scope for charity in Red Cross, Belgian relief, Poland, Armenia and other funds.

ENQUIRER.

HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—I was badly hailed on July 7, and have just received \$1,445 compensation from the Hail Insurance Commission under the law of Saskatchewan. We pay four cents per acre hail tax, and I paid \$30 hail tax for 1915. I had a quarter insured with a hail company, and received \$530 for loss by hail. For this I paid \$51 spot cash premium. Please, reader, note the difference between company insurance and municipal insurance, which latter is a form of farmer's mutual co-operative insurance. Note the premiums of \$51 for \$530 compensation, and \$30 premium for \$1,445.

The municipal commission received for 1915 a total of \$850,000 premiums, paid out in losses \$670,000, and has a profit left of \$180,000. The stock companies for 1915 received total premiums of \$1,359,374, and paid in losses only \$427,610. In other words, the stock companies received from farmers more than \$3 for every dollar they paid back to farmers on hail loss. This is startling. In addition the profits under the hail tax law still belong to the farmers, whereas the profits of the stock companies do not. The above figures are taken from the Saskatchewan government hail report, which lies before me, for 1915. This hail law is one of the most blessed of the Saskatchewan government laws. We are indebted for its inception to Mr. Paynter, chairman of the Saskatchewan Hail Commission, and it was first promulgated at a Grain Growers' annual convention at Regina when I was a delegate. There are important improvements which can be made yet. Many farmers would like double benefit from the act, for which they are prepared to pay, so we need not use a stock company at all. We can only insure for \$5 per acre total loss under the present law. We want to be able to insure for \$10. We are aware there are some difficulties. The land companies and speculators holding land out of cultivation pay hail tax; well, perhaps we may not expect them to pay more. Then districts most liable to hail would be where the farmers would want the \$10 loss most. Why not meet these difficulties by charging a tax of six cents per acre additional? The scheme can be made quite optional on the part of the individual farmer by making it a

plan that he must notify the municipal secretary that he wants to pay the additional tax of six cents. Further, this second tax money can be separately handled by the hail commission, and proportionate losses paid as under the present law. In other words, the second part to deal with the additional \$5 and taxes can be handled separately by the same officials. It is simply an enlargement of the scheme.

Further, there are thousands of farmers who want to come under this beneficial hail law, but are now debarred because the law is not adopted by their municipalities. This is cruel and unjust. Let such men be able to notify the local secretary that they want to pay the hail tax and be insured, and let him enter the man on his tax books accordingly. It is very simple and can be easily done.

It gives a lot of work in the Central office to send out the forms for farmers who have been hailed to sign and take oath on same, as we had to do just before Christmas. It appears to me quite unnecessary, costs a lot of money and labor, and the stock companies do nothing of the kind. The coming convention should push these changes. Parliament meets the middle of January.

W. HORDERN.

Dundurn, Sask.

PROPOSES CO-OPERATIVE PARTY

Editor, Guide:—A general discussion has been going on in The Guide for the past two years, more or less, anent the formation of a farmers' independent party. This question was also brought up at the last Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention, but was disposed of in short order.

Now, we want to know where we stand in a matter of such importance as this. The sentiment for a F.I.P. is strong in this and other neighboring districts, and if it is equally strong throughout Saskatchewan, why not take hold of this matter at the coming convention and have a free and sympathetic discussion thereon. A farmer member of parliament should represent the farmers in every country constituency, both in the Dominion and provincial houses, but to do so to the fullest extent they should not belong to either of the existing parties, as the latter control the party funds and dictate as to policy and platform, hence the need of a farmers' independent party, which will be free to work for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit of a privileged few.

Our leaders in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association appear very reluctant to tackle this question. We are told to take notice of what happened to the Farmers' Grange in Ontario when that body butted into the political arena. Its lesson, no doubt, should be taken to heart, but the disaster which overtook the Grange should only help us to sidestep a similar fate by being forewarned. Maybe our leaders are of the opinion that the farmers of this province are not ready for such a far-reaching step or that the sentiment behind such is not strong enough to warrant them in giving us a lead. If such be their position it is but reasonable to ask how they arrived at this conclusion. Have they received a vote of "yea" or "nay" on the subject from every local association in the province, or are they going by a snap vote taken at the last year's convention, which means nothing, except each delegate had a mandate from his local to vote as he did.

At the beginning of the discussion in The Guide it was impressed upon us that our associations should be kept strictly apart from the proposed farmers' independent party. The most of us, I think, were of the same opinion at that time, but prolonged and, I hope, maturer thought has caused some of us to alter our opinion. It is by political

means the farmers of the West hope to find a solution for many of their most pronounced grievances. How, then, can we keep the associations out of the proposed F.I.P.? We are not supposed, according to the constitution of the association, to take part in party politics, but every member knows how impossible it is to assimilate this good advice. It is recognized that our associations are composed of men with progressive thought and ideas, men who have built up the associations amid all kinds of difficulties and discouragements. Are these not the kind of men we want to build up an independent party? Have we confidence in these men? We have. These men have solved many of our local economic difficulties by co-operative buying and selling; they have raised the social life of the farming community considerably and they have supported almost to a man all progressive legislation. Cannot we carry the good work a little further and build up on the foundations already laid a co-operative farmers' political party, whereby the farmers of this province can elect their own candidates to parliament? The executive for same could be elected from the pick of our present leaders, and a committee from the locals throught the province. Each member of a local should contribute one dollar (or whatever is needed), to a central campaign fund, which fund would be used for election and organization purposes. All good speakers from the various locals would be listed, and wherever a farmers' candidate is put up for election those nearest the contested constituency would be called out to help the candidate. This is only another form of co-operation and, I should say, entirely feasible. What do your readers think?

JAMES BARRIE.

Brightholme, Sask.

SOME EVILS OF PROTECTION

Editor, Guide:—One of the most universal causes of complaint from everyone, regardless of party, is the poor quality of the matches we have to use. As far as I can ascertain, the making of matches is practically a monopoly in Canada, one only sees one maker's name on the boxes. The obvious remedy is to remove, or reduce, the duty on matches, and allow us to use better ones from England, or cause competition to compel better ones to be made in Canada, and at the same time, when money is so much needed, derive more revenue from the duty.

Another evil of protection is that attempts are made to manufacture macaroni in Canada, against nature. Not using meat, as many are not doing now, I use macaroni, and have studied its manufacture. To make good macaroni requires a special wheat, called Durum wheat, which is not grown in Canada, and it is better that farmers should not waste time growing it, as there is a better market for standard wheats, etc. Macaroni is now being made in small ways in small towns in the West, which no manner of cooking can make digestible, while the real macaroni, made in France and Italy—by our allies—in the finest factories is made very expensive for hungry Canadians to use. And this is all to enrich a few individuals who are, I believe, mostly Italians. The public revenue from importation of wholesome food is diminished, too. It is all the height of folly. Showing up a few concrete examples may help.

ONE OF THE SUFFERING PUBLIC

MERCHANTS CO-OPERATE

Editor, Guide—Just a word to ask you if you are aware that the retail merchants of Saskatchewan have organized for mutual fire insurance, and are boosting co-operation along this line. By this fact they are encroaching on the insurance companies in the same manner as the farmers by co-operation are encroaching on the business of the merchants of Saskatchewan have organized retail merchants. The merchants evidently believe in co-operation after all.

J. METHOT.

The day will come when South Africa will realize that the future can only be assured by a united people.—General Botha.

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Yours truly, C. RUSKEN.

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Yours truly, A. H. GREEN.



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North End, Sask.

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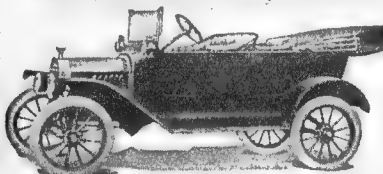


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Motor Notes

By A. C. Emmett

A matter of far more importance to the farmer than even the purchase of an automobile is the provision of good roads. Prior to the purchase of a car the farmer is more or less lukewarm on the subject of road improvements, and it is this lamentable condition of affairs that has prevented the development of the prairie provinces in the manner they should have been developed during the past ten years.

The coming of the motor car changed the general view, owing to the fact that the highway took the place of the railroad with a very large section of the community as a means of travel from point to point, and the imperfections of our roads became so quickly apparent as to cause an agitation for improvements that is only now beginning to be recognized as a necessity in developing the provinces of Western Canada. From an early date the provincial governments charged a license fee for the use of an automobile, and it was naturally expected that such fee, after deducting the expense in connection with the operation of the act, would be expended in maintaining the highways. For many years municipal councils paid no attention to this phase of the question, but during the latter part of 1915, public opinion crystallized to such an extent as to result in the passing of a special resolution by the municipal representatives calling upon the government to set aside automobile license fees for road maintenance purposes. This has also been done by the Manitoba Motor League, which body circulated a large number of petitions thruout the province, and in no case had a refusal to stand by in an attempt to show the government that public opinion demanded some well defined road policy.

The amount of money available from automobile license fees is approximately \$110,000 in Manitoba, and the suggestion is made that a sum equal to whatever was spent by a municipality on road maintenance should be granted from this source. If this were done, only rural municipalities would benefit, as it is not the intention to make grants to towns or cities. The money would therefore go to the carrying out of work where it was most needed, and taking the basis of funds on the 1915 proceeds would give over \$200,000 for the work the first year, or sufficient to maintain 8,000 miles of road in good condition by means of dragging at proper intervals. Such legislation would be for the benefit of every man, woman and child in the community, as so far-reaching is the effect of good or bad roads that it is felt by every class of farmer, tradesmen or the general public.

The Value of Good Roads

With poor roads the work of the farmer's team is doubled and they are more quickly worn out, school children have difficulty in getting to school, deliveries of merchandise are hampered and the district where bad roads exist suffers in development and therefore in rateable assessment.

Many farmers look at the extra three or four dollars which may be added to their taxes during the year if a good roads scheme is carried out and, without stopping to think of the effect it will have on the credit side of their ledger, vote it down. The expenditure of the three or four dollars, when duplicated from every taxpayer in the municipality, would provide a road system passable at nearly all times and one over which the farmer could draw heavier loads with an expenditure of only half the horse power energy necessary over a poor road, therefore making it easily apparent that in a very few trips either for business or pleasure the increased tax is returned in the saving on horseflesh and wear and tear on wagons and harness.

No Motor Show

The motor show which it was proposed to hold in Winnipeg during bonspiel week has had to be abandoned by the Winnipeg Motor Trades Associa-

tion, owing to the fact that the new Ford factory, where it was proposed to hold the show, would not be ready in time to allow of a show, and no other suitable building was available.

How Is It Done?

One of the questions asked candidates for the Motor Transport Section of the British army is, "How would you bring your car home if the carburetor was destroyed by enemy shell fire?" How many readers who own a motor car know the answer to this question?

A second question is, "If the magneto is put out of commission and there is a storage battery on the car, how will you connect up your ignition circuit to obtain ignition?" This is a trouble that might occur to any reader and is worthy of study. In solving the problem the car owner will learn some valuable pointers on ignition and have a much better knowledge of the electrical system.

Little Hints

A short circuit occurs when any two wires of opposite polarity come into contact with any conductive material. This will very quickly discharge the battery, therefore the greatest care should be taken to see that the insulation is in good condition at all times.

If the drive wheels on a car become locked from a breakage in the differential gears or the universal joint, the car may be towed home by removing the axle shaft key, which will allow the wheels to revolve freely on the axle.

Never let gasoline drip from the carburetor into the engine pan. Such a drip is generally due to the float not closing the needle valve properly, and the trouble should be at once attended to as there is a serious risk of fire if it is allowed to continue.

"How can the engine be used as a brake?" This is a question often asked, and the trick is done as follows: Throw the switch to off position, leave gears in mesh and the clutch engaged. As an auxiliary brake on dangerous hills the use of the engine will be found very effective, and the trick once mastered, a feeling of security will be enjoyed that would otherwise be absent.

HORSE POWER OF AN ENGINE

Very often a farmer wishes to determine the power his engine is giving him. This is not a difficult matter. A "Prony" brake is very simply constructed. Two pieces of 2x6 are clamped onto the pulley by means of two bolts. They should be hollowed out to conform to the shape of the pulley. The upper piece is cut long enough to reach out onto the platform of a scale. The end is notched crosswise to rest on the edge of a block or column placed on the platform. The friction of the pulley turning in the brake presses down on the scales. Power is then calculated by this formula:

$$H. P. = \frac{2 \times \pi \times L \times W \times N}{12 \times 33000}$$

in which π is 3.1416, the ratio of diameter to circumference of circle.

L is the length of brake arm in inches, measuring from centre of pulley to point bearing on column.

W is the net weight on scales in pounds. Take tare with brake loose on pulley and engine standing still.

N is the number of revolutions per minute (R.P.M.) while brake is in use. 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute is one horse power, hence the figure reduces the power to horse power. 12 reduces the inches, length of arm, to feet.

Take the R.P.M. with a speed indicator. Run the engine with brake on several minutes before taking test to smooth all parts.

Cool the pulley, oil well, and tighten the brake gradually till engine seems to be doing its best, then hold the load steady for at least five minutes, taking weight on scales and speed.

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Colorado Agricultural College.

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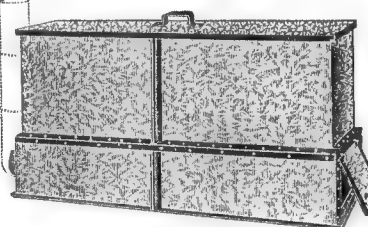
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America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

HOW CAN STOOKS BE HANDLED?

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture in the following discussion touches on a very timely topic affecting a large number of western farmers. Our readers are invited to send in their suggestions concerning the harvesting of the grain which is yet left in the stook.

There are fewer fields of unthreshed grain standing in the stook in Manitoba than in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but even in this province there are a large number of fields covered with snow clad stooks. In the great majority of cases the men whose crop is in this condition are least prepared to face the other spring work, to say nothing of having to handle the crop of last year. The question now is, what is the wisest course for them to follow? There are a few points upon which almost certain conclusions may be reached.

1. As the February and March sun melts the snow at present on and about the stooks, even those that are not now frozen solid to the ground will become filled with ice and freeze firmly to the earth.

2. If the heads are damp at the natural spring growing time the grain will sprout. Wheat will germinate at temperatures down almost to the freezing point.

3. During the time for spring work on the land, all possible energy should be and will be directed to cultivation and seeding, and those farmers who expect to employ threshing gangs to haul and thresh stooks at that season will be disappointed. The pressing shortage of farm help will make it imperative that practically all threshing be done either before the close of winter or after seeding is completed.

In this situation there now remains to the farmer with stooks in the field a choice of the following:

1. If his stooks are not frozen too solid, he may be able to loosen them out of the snow and haul them now by sleigh. To loosen them perhaps the best way would be to hitch a team to either end of a logging chain, straddle the stooks and, by using a short pike pole thrust into the bottom of the stooks, thus holding down the chain, tear the stook loose. It is understood that stooks are already frozen too solid in some parts of the province to loosen even in this way. Other methods of loosening stooks may be suggested by farmers. By hauling stooks from the fields now, plowing of these areas will be possible with the opening of spring. The sheaves might be dumped in a smaller area in the corner of the field and restocked with the opening of spring. In this way the grain might possibly be saved and threshed. Or the grain might be threshed during the winter and sent to the drying elevators.

2. Stooks may be permitted to stand until May, then hauled off the ground, leaving the land to plow or otherwise prepare for a very late sown crop. The chances of seeding even barley on such fields are very small indeed.

3. The stooks could be removed in May and the ground summerfallowed during 1916.

4. If the rows of stooks are straight in the field, the spaces between could be plowed and sown to grain; then the stooks removed in May and the remaining strips summerfallowed. On a 100 acre field one might thus obtain 50 acres of crop and 50 acres of alternated strips of summerfallow.

5. The clear strips—treated as above—might be sown as early as possible, and the later strips sown afterward for green feed. By using the binder only in the same direction as the plow and drill had gone, the driver could cut both classes of crop simultaneously and stook and haul them separately. This would involve a great deal of careful work, but would meet the crop and feed needs of some farmers.

6. The stooks could be burned and the whole field brought under the plow as soon as possible.

7. In a very few cases it may be possible to dry the stooks, haul the sheaves, thresh or stack them, and still plow and crop the ground in 1916. The chances of being able to do this seem very slight.

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H459—Farm Harness, as described. \$28.00

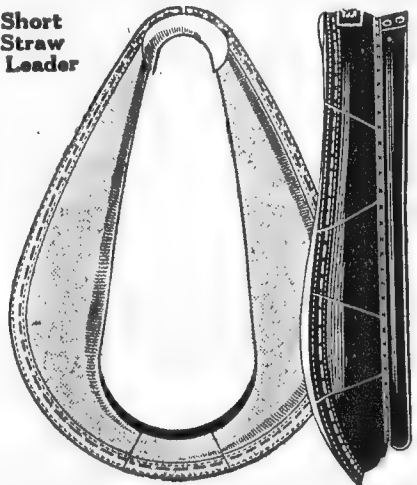
Per set, prepaid
H454—Farm Harness, as above description and cut, with regular bridles instead of halter bridles, with one and one-half inch leather traces, six feet four inches long, with 16-inch, six-link heel chains; two rows stitching; three-ply leather, with ring connecting hametug to trace; one and one-half inch half inch bellyband billets. Price, prepaid \$32.00

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Make your Selection from:

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These Clydesdales are noted for quality and substance, possess clean flinty limbs and are from the best bred stock. Visit our establishment and make your choice from prize winners and show ring champions. One of the greatest aggregations on the continent. We intend continuing the business of the late W. H. Bryce.

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A few extra good young Percheron and Belgian Stallions at prices which will please you. Write us your wants.

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The Imp. Percheron Stallion "HORACIUS"

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FOR SALE

Here is an opportunity to get a first class horse at a reasonable price. Have used him five seasons. He is absolutely sound and a sure breeder. Also a few mares, two year old stallions and fillies, and yearling stallions and fillies. Farm 3 miles from town. Enquiries promptly answered.

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Innisfail, Alta.

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We have on hand at our Regina stables a number of imported and CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES, aged from one to ten years. The majority of the mares are in foal. Also one IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION. Will take farm horses in exchange. Write or call:—

ROBERT SINTON - Regina, Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Livestock News

STRATHMORE HOLSTEINS

The Canadian Pacific Railway supply farm at Strathmore, Alberta, is offering for immediate sale a number of choicely bred young Holstein bulls, from one to fourteen months of age. The youngsters have for their sires two of the most noted representatives of the breed in Canada, namely "Duke Wayne Michthilde" (15746) and "Prince Hengerveld of the Pontlacs" (7332). Their dams are cows with official records of performance ranging from 16,000 to 19,000 pounds. Three of the dams are the highest producing cows in Western Canada: "De Winton Princess" (17185), "Princess Vida Pietetje" (22237) and "Julip Hengerveld" (12691).

MICHENER BROS. SALE

Michener Bros., Brookside Stock Farm, Red Deer, Alberta, announce that they will hold their partnership dissolution sale of pure-bred Holstein cattle at Red Deer, on Wednesday, March 15, when the entire herd of high class registered stock will be offered for sale, without restriction. This is one of the premier dairy herds in Western Canada and dairymen and farmers will have an exceptional opportunity to secure a number of young bulls and heifers from record of merit dams, as well as a number of mature cows in the record of merit and record of performance class.

RECORD PRICE FOR MARE

"Jess of Craigwillie," champion Clydesdale mare at Calgary, 1915, was recently sold by A. Webster, of Airdrie, Alta., to Amos, of Massachusetts at the record valuation of \$2,400. The mare was sired by "Everlasting," out of a "Prince Thomas" dam, and was bred in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The sale was negotiated by J. W. Durno, Calgary. "Jess of Craigwillie" is probably the highest priced Clydesdale mare ever sold in Alberta.

RAWLINSON'S SHIRES

Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, importer of Shires, is offering a number of good horses, including prize winners at Alberta shows. These include "Ossington Boss," a massive brown, rising five years old, first prize winner at Edmonton Spring Show, 1915, and sired by the London winner "Warrington Boss"; "Hapton Royal Friar," a black-brown rising five years old, first and champion, Edmonton Summer Fair, 1914 and 1915; "Speculator King," seven years old and sired by the London champion "Present King II"; "Kenley Kobinoor," a black, rising two years old, first prize winner at Calgary, Edmonton and Lacombe fairs, 1915. Mr. Rawlinson also has several other horses which have been in use in the Innisfail district and are proven breeders, as well as the imported Percheron stallion "Ig-nome," a dark grey rising seven years old and a well known prize winner.

JH RANCH DISPERSION

The proprietors of the Bow River Horse Ranch are offering all their stock for sale preliminary to retiring from breeding. This ranch (the old Cochrane Ranch) was established before the railway in 1880 and brought the first thoroughbred, "Konrad," and the first Clyde stallion, "Young Darnley," a son of the great "Darnley," 222, into the country via Fort Benton, together with some eastern thoroughbred and Clyde mares. In 1885, as a foundation bunch, they purchased the herd of Black Hawk Morgan mares from John Harper, of B.C., who had devoted many years to their selection and breeding. These were crossed with imported thoroughbreds and for the past twelve years with French "Demi Sang," developing a horse from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, of symmetrical conformation with quality, substance and speed, which has stood high in all the big show rings. It called forth King George's commendation and congratulations of the "Alberta Breeder" on one of these horses which he rode at Salisbury Plain last fall. The Clydesdales, which are in the majority, are equally good, ranging from 1,450 to 1,700 lbs., from the finest imported sires. The breaking up of this bunch of fine brood mares affords an opportunity to breeders to obtain some good new blood.

CLYDESDALE SALES BRISK

"Inquiries were never better than they are this winter," reports A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta. This breeder has brought to this country only horses which are well suited to the requirements of the West, while they afford sufficient variation of type to suit most Clydesdale men. A number of local horse associations in Alberta have in the past few years secured horses from A. L. Dollar which have given great satisfaction and left a splendid lot of colts in the districts where they have been located.

Four horses have been already sold out of the last importation. The six-year-old "Scotland's Splendour," sired by "Scotland Yet," and a great grandson on his dam's side by David Thorburn, De Winton, Alta. W. J. Wacker, Swallow, Alta., has purchased "Bay Edward," a son of "Proud Edward," and grandson of "Prince of Carruchan." "Scotland's Romeo," sired by that great stock horse "Mercurio," has been added to the stud of Robinson Bros., High River, while "Scotland's Yeoman," a "Scotland Yet" colt, has gone to A. D. Salisbury, A Canadian bred colt goes to Benton, Montana.

UPPER'S OFFERINGS

W. E. and R. C. Upper have just received a carload of choice young Percheron stallions with both weight and quality, selected from 30 head. These are nearly all two and three-year-olds, and are blacks and greys. These breeders are now

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To send currency in a letter is never safe; even when sent by registered mail there is danger of loss.

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You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letters should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent—you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

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We want some, and are buying continuously any grade. If you cannot get box cars, wire, phone or write us and we will supply sacks to ship in stock cars. Market prices date of inspection.

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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

offering at the Calgary and North Portal, Sask., barns 16 head of stallions, in addition to the regular breeding stock of about 60 head, and buyers will have a choice at a reasonable price of a splendid lot of stallions and mares. The horses must be sold as soon as possible to make room for an importation in March. Amongst them is a son of the celebrated "Pink," twice champion at the Chicago International, and a number from "Superior," one of the best stock horses in America. There is also a matured, proved stock horse weighing a ton and several two- and three-year-olds weighing from 1,700 to 1,900 pounds.

SINTON'S CLYDESDALES

The well-known Clydesdale man, Robert Sinton, Regina, has on hand at his stables in Regina a number of good stallions and mares, whose ages range from one to ten years. Sinton's Clydesdales have long been favorably known in Saskatchewan and the present lot of horses and mares are quite up to the standard.

EDMONTON SPRING SHOW

At the reorganization meeting of the directors of the Edmonton Exhibition Association, held on Monday, January 17, it was decided to hold the annual spring horse show, cattle sale and livestock show on April 4 to 8. Entries for the cattle sale will be open to the Dominion of Canada, subject to the approval of the association.

ACME PERCHERONS

E. A. Davenport, Acme, Alta., has a nice bunch of young Percheron stuff for sale just now. From a glance at his recent winnings at Calgary fair there can be no doubt that some extra good stuff is to be found on the farm, and any selection made by buyers is sure to contain animals bred along the best possible lines.

HUNTER'S OFFERINGS

W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alta., has on hand a number of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions. Mr. Hunter is both rancher and horse importer and his stock is in right condition to do well in the West. His numerous successes at Alberta shows have demonstrated the quality of stock he handles. This breeder has distributed throughout Alberta and the West a large number of horses which have proven very satisfactory to their owners.

CHANGE OF DATES

The itinerary of the short courses to be held under the direction of the Alberta Department of Agriculture has been changed as follows: Ryley, Feb. 11, 12; Mundare, Feb. 14, 15, 16; Onoway, Feb. 17, 18, 19, and Edmonton, Feb. 21, 22, 23.

ALBERTA SHOWS

The annual sale of purebred bulls, held under the auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, will be held at Calgary, on April 10 to 12. The Horse Show will be held at Victoria Park, Calgary, from April 13 to 15.

ALBERTA DAIRYING

Grading of Cream and Butter is Now General Thruout the Province

The Alberta dairy convention, held in Calgary on December 15 and 16, was unanimously conceded to be the best so far held. There was a large attendance of delegates representing creameries, cheese factories and creamery associations from Viking, Ryley and Edmonton in the north, to Cardston in the south. There were also present several representatives of the wholesale produce trade of Alberta and British Columbia, of manufacturers and dealers in dairy and creamery equipment and supplies, and of the press. In the audience were noticed a number of pioneer dairymen who, while not engaged in dairying now, still retain and show their interest in and sympathy with it.

The Year Reviewed

C. Marker, dairy commissioner, in his review explained that the convention had been called by the department of agriculture to review the year's work of the creameries in the province, to present certain addresses and discussions and to crystallize the experience gained and lessons learned into some definite line of action that would lead to further improvement. He said that the creameries are the channels thru which the surplus dairy products of the farm will find their way to the larger and most profitable markets in steadily increasing proportions. The department realizes that the efficient conduct of the creamery business is, therefore, of immediate and very real concern to the dairyman on the farm. The creamery business had shown marked progress during the year, not only in point of quantity but also with regard to the quality and market value of the creamery product. For the year ending October 31, the creamery butter production in Alberta was 7,400,000 pounds, as compared with 5,450,000 pounds for the previous year—an increase of 35.78

per cent. Fifty-eight creameries were operated in the province during the year, as against forty-six in 1914. While there was a marked increase in the butter output of both the northern and southern portions of the province, the latter was more marked—60.75 per cent.—to a large extent on account of the more favorable climatic conditions and splendid pasture that was available during the summer. The fact, however, that nearly all the creameries showed a considerable increase in their butter output, showed also that mixed farming and dairying is steadily gaining ground.

Grade Nearly All Cream

One very gratifying feature about the report of the year's work was that 96 per cent. of the total creamery butter production was made from cream that had been bought from the farmers and paid for upon a grade basis. The forty-five cream grading creameries, reporting a combined patronage of some 13,500 dairy farmers thruout the province, have rendered a notable service in bringing home to their patrons in a tangible way the "quality idea," which is bound to grow and extend to the production and marketing of such other products of the farm as are still being handled on a "catch-as-catch-can" basis. It was shown also that from a quality point of view Alberta creameries had generally made marked progress, particularly in workmanship. Evidence of this fact was freely offered by representatives of the wholesale produce trade in Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, who attended the convention.

The cheesemaking industry had also made great strides during the past year. It was shown that thirteen cheese factories made 372,693 pounds of cheese, as compared with 70,581 pounds made in five factories during the season of 1914. An interesting feature was pointed out in connection with the cheese production, viz., that 50 per cent. of the past season's output was manufactured in city dairies located at Calgary and Edmonton. The comparatively high cheese prices that ruled during the season made it possible for the city dairies to handle in this way to mutual advantage a fairly large temporary surplus of milk which was supplied by their regular milk shippers.

Marketing Service

The dairy commissioner also referred to the work that had been done thru the department's butter marketing and grading service. The department had been asked to market during the season about 10 per cent. of the total creamery butter made in the province, a proportion which corresponds very closely with that of the past two or three years. A new butter grading station was established at Edmonton at the beginning of the season, and H. S. Pearson was appointed grader in charge. Regarding the season's work at both grading stations—Edmonton and Calgary—he stated that 6,203 lots of butter had been scored and graded, and grade certificates issued on a large number.

Resolutions Passed

The second day of the convention was strictly the buttermaker's day. Geo. H. Barr, chief of the dairy division, Ottawa, gave an address on the "Pasteurization of Cream for Buttermaking," and showed how the proper pasteurization of cream tends not only to eradicate certain defects in the flavor, but also to prolong the keeping quality of butter made from it. H. S. Pearson, dairy instructor, and N. Larsen, of P. Burns & Co.'s produce department, spoke on "Defects in Creamery Butter." A spirited discussion followed each address. The second day's work of the convention was crystallized into resolutions adopted recommending (1) standardization of butter packages, (2) the general adoption of pasteurization of cream for buttermaking, and (3) the extension of the department's butter grading service.

A creamery butter exhibit was held in connection with the convention, 25 entries being received. Geo. H. Barr, H. S. Pearson and N. Larsen placed the awards. The P. Burns & Co.'s challenge trophy for the highest average score in two classes was won for 1915 by H. W. Trimble, Red Deer, with an average score of 96.5 points.



"Adair"

(100216)

Foaled May 1,
1912. Sire,
"SUPERIOR."

Weight after six
days on train
1740 lbs. This
3 year old is
included among
several others of
similar quality
in carload just
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BUY THE BEST IN THE BREED

We have a few choice mares and fillies for sale as well as some stallions, rising two and three years old. All our stock is home bred, acclimated and sure breeders.

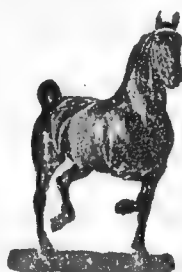
Some of our winnings at Calgary Exhibition, 1915:—

1st and 2nd prizes for brood mares, foals. 1st for three year old, two year old and yearling filly. 2nd for aged stallion. 1st for two year old stallion. 2nd and 3rd for yearling stallions. Champion American bred stallion. Reserve Canadian bred mare. Gold medal for best five stallions. Gold medal from the Percheron Society of America for champion stallion, any age, and several others.

Buyers can do no better than choose from this high class stock. Prices are reasonable.

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We offer for sale all our purebred and grade Clydesdale and French Coach mares and stallions, the result of 30 years' careful selection and mating to the best sires. The mares are in fact imported horses and have been picked for breeding substance and quality. We have 10 young Clyde stallions and their imported sires. Also the champion French Coach "Fradiavolo," and the best combination mares and geldings in Canada.

Prices Reasonable Buyers Met

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BACON EGGS CREAM
"In time of war prepare for peace." Now, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Herd Book, Herd Bull and Cockerel from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM. I can please you.
THOS. WOLF - DAYSLAND, ALBERTA

WANTED - TRAVELLING SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

The Guide has territory vacant for four travelling subscription solicitors as follows: Central Alberta, Northern Alberta, North-Western Saskatchewan and Southern Saskatchewan. We have travelling agents now on the road who are making good money and this is a good opportunity for a hustler, but we require agents who mean business and will devote all their time to this work. In sending in your application for one of these positions, give your age, whether married or single, previous occupation and state if you have had any former experience as a subscription canvasser, also state territory you would prefer and give references. Address your letter to

THE CIRCULATION MANAGER

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers' Market Place

POULTRY

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting. Geo. Grant, Storhocks, Sask. 1-14

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—GET THE only original pure bred farm raised Busy "B" strain from Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. Circulars free. 2-7

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS for sale, \$2.00 each. John Dykeman, Benito, Man. 3-3

PURE BRED BROWN AND WHITE ROSE Comb Leghorn Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 3-9

BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels, \$3 to \$5; bred to lay from imported stock. Pekin Ducks, \$2; Drakes, \$2. G. R. Bateman, Wolsley, Sask. 5-4

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—FEW CHOICE Cockerels for sale at \$3. E. F. Quinsey, Nobleford, Alta. 5-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, bred to lay strain, \$1.50 each. Hatching eggs in season. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 5-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—GOLD medal breed, \$3.50 each. D. Sinclair, Weyburn, Sask. 4-3

MOULINE POULTRY YARDS HAS FOR SALE large Embden Ganders. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 4-6

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels from prize winning stock; also eggs from same strain. Mrs. C. E. Harris, Heward, Sask. 5-

WANTED—30 PURE BRED BARRED ROCK Pullets, give description and price. Norman Ritchie, Stranraer, Sask. 5-

FOR SALE—ONE 240 EGG SUCCESSFUL IN- cubator, used only twice, in excellent condition; reason for selling too large for my use. Price right. W. F. Werner, Dafoe, Sask. 5-

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES — FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside, Stock Farm Nanika, Man. 7-11

CLOVER LODGE BERKSHIRES—BOARS FIT for service and sows bred to champion boar "Alona Senator." Stock of all ages for sale. Steve C. Swift, Viking, Alta. 52-0

CHOICE IMPROVED BERKSHIRE AND YORK- shire Sows in farrow. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 1-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—ALL AGES. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 2-7

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS for sale, from our prize-winning stock. Write us. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Sask. 3-4

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. —Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC- tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11-11

MOFA FARM PERCHERON STALLIONS have been inspected and passed by government vet., for use under new Horse Breeders' Act, and are for sale at breeders' prices. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 2-4

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION—10 years old, sell or exchange. S. J. W. Taylor, Breckenbury, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—FORTY YOUNG FARM WORK mares and geldings. J. E. Liesemer, Didsbury, Alta. 5-

CATTLE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELIETT. "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P.O., Alta.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS — CHOICE selection in bulls, all ages, also young cows and heifers, fine quality and breeding. One Clydesdale stallion, 20 months. Prices reasonable. Freight paid. Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ontario. 2-10

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL. — ALEX. Sutherland, Broadview, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—TWO AYRSHIRE BULLS FROM prize stock, one and two years old. Wesley Guyett, Miami, Man. 5-7

TWO GOOD TEN MONTHS OLD ABERDEEN Angus bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. Emal Anderson, Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOLSTEIN BULL. "Victor Calamity Wayne," No. 11655, Will exchange for young stock of any breed. For particulars write John Hassard, Dauphin, Man. 5-4

IF YOU ARE WANTING AN EXTRA GOOD, pure bred Shorthorn Bull Calf, or Pekin Ducks. Write John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, age two years. Fred Jervis, Rowley Station, Alberta. 4-2

SHORTHORNS—SIX CHOICE YOUNG REGIS- tered bulls for sale. Quality and breeding first class. H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man. 5-4

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies mostly closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM LANDS

GENUINE SNAP—1/4 SECTION WHEAT AND stock farm, graded road, 6 1/2 miles from town, good pasture, 100 summerfallow. \$6,000.00; \$1,050.00 down, balance crop payments. Robson, Superb, Saskatchewan. 4-4

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, 85 ACRES cultivated. Terms, \$500 down, balance crop payments. Also 6 good work horses. Particulars, Box 88, Foxwarren, Man. 4-3

FARM FOR SALE—800 ACRES ALL GOOD farm land, 640 acres cultivated, 163 acres summerfallow. Two good houses, barn, granary for 17,000 bushels, good water. Could be divided into two farms to suit purchasers. Situated 84 miles north and 28 miles east of Calgary. Four miles from Acme on the Canadian Pacific Railroad and three miles from Bircham on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Price \$25.00 per acre; 20% cash, balance to suit purchaser. Write to A. C. Rieder, owner, at Acme, Alberta, for further particulars. 4-2

FOR SALE—408 ACRES UNBROKEN, SAS- katchewan, near Jamin; fourteen dollars acre, easy terms. Address owner, A. W. Hodgson, Nelson, B.C. 5-3

FARM MACHINERY

IRON, BRASS, SEMI-STEEL CASTINGS. Gasoline engine cylinders re-bored, fitted with new pistons and rings. Repairs of all descriptions. P. A. Foundry, Prince Albert, Sask. 5-3

EIGHT FURROW ENGINE GANG PLOW, P. and O., both bottoms nearly new, for sale or trade; a snap. D. Vander Ploeg, Route 1, Estevan. 2-3

FOR SALE—COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG, eight stubble and six breaker bottoms, \$350. Rogers Bros., Brookdale, Man. 5-3

WANTED—SECOND-HAND HAY PRESS, power preferred, in good shape. H. A. Storm, Glenboro, Man. 5-

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—50 SHORT- horns, including 16 good one and two-year-old bulls and several choice females; also Clydes and Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 4-9

SHORTHORN BULLS AND BERKSHIRE swine for sale. Sows bred. F. Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask. 4-9

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC- itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7-11

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE- dosa, Man. 53-11

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor. Wilkie, Sask. 5-11

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783. 5-11

AUCTIONEERS

W. H. ENGLISH, HARDING, MAN.—LIVE- stock Auctioneer of all breeds. Write early for dates; have a wide acquaintance among breeders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; well posted on the livestock situation 2-7

NURSING

PRIVATE NURSES EASILY EARN \$25 WEEK- ly. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 2-7

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

DRS. RAFFENBUG & RAFFENBUG, NERVOUS diseases. Regina and Weyburn Sask. 2-4

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

BROME GRASS SEED FOR SALE—12 CENTS per lb., sacks included. Cash with order. J. E. Brinkworth, Baldur, Man. 1-6

CLEAN SEEDS—BIG, STRONG, PEDIGREED farm seeds with money back guarantee. Specially grown, guaranteed vegetable seed at half usual prices. Illustrated catalog free. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 1-14

PURE SEAGER OATS—RECLEANED AND free from noxious weeds, 60 cents, in 50 bushel lots, F.O.B. Guernsey, Sask. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey. 4-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—NEW CLEAN, heavy stock, eight dollars per hundred, sacked. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 4-6

BANNER OATS—PERFECTLY CLEAN SEED, 60 cents bushel, subject to change, bags free. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Samples furnished. No carlots. L. W. Anderson, Bittern Lake, Alberta. 4-3

BARLEY—1 CAR OF 6 ROWED BARLEY FOR sale, 75 cents per bushel. Geo. B. Mitchell, Roblin, Man. 4-2

FOR SALE—A LIMITED QUANTITY OF clean hullless barley, 90 cents per bushel, bags included. R. E. Taylor, Carlyle, Sask. 4-4

FALL RYE FOR SALE—VERY BEST, NO noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, one dollar per bushel. C. A. Van Brocklin, Turin, Alta. 4-4

GOOD CLEAN SIX-ROWED BARLEY FOR sale, 85 cents bushel, sacks free. Philip L. Rogers, Milk River, Alta. 4-4

TWO OR THREE CARS NO. 1 SEED OATS. Garton's 22. Fifty cents per bushel f.o.b. Lashburn, Sask. R. P. Gouhenour. 4-4

SPRING RYE SEED FOR SALE, \$1.00 BUSHEL to February 15, after that date \$1.15 per bushel, f.o.b. Keyes; bags extra. R. G. Shackelford, Keyes, Man. 4-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—WRITE FOR sample and prices; state quantity required. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—GOOD BROME GRASS SEED, ten dollars per hundred pounds, bags included. W. S. Heimbecker, Dundurn, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD PURE CLEAN Marquis wheat; also a quantity of six-rowed barley. For prices write A. C. MacGregor, Box 88, Saltcoats, Sask. 5-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE— Guaranteed free of noxious weed seeds, \$7.00 per hundred. T. W. Burns, Stoughton, Sask. 5-11

GARTON'S NO. 22 SEED OATS—NO NOXIOUS weeds, grown on breaking, 50 cents per bushel. Jas. A. Smith, Duff, Sask. 5-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS—BEST QUAL- ity; lowest prices. Write A. C. Carr, Malakwa, B.C. 1-8

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bosley, Solisqua, B.C. 2-11

LUMBER—FOR GRANARIES, BARNS AND Farm Buildings. Get our Catalogue and Price List now. 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, No. 1 Com. \$19.00; 1 x 6 No. 1 Shiplap, \$20.00; KXX Shingles, \$2.80; good No. 2 Boards, \$17.00; 11 sizes Doors at \$1.75 each. Our catalogue gives prices on a great variety of windows, doors, paints, hardware and other material. Get Storm, Sask and Doors Now. They save fuel. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 4-11

WHOLESALE WOOD AND POSTS—RED TAM- arac Fence Posts, 3 inch and up at top end 6 1/4 and 7 foot long. Cedar, 4 inch and up 7 and 8 feet long. Write for prices. Mooney & Beatty, 435 Main St., Winnipeg. 4-11

GOOD DRY CORD WOOD, POPLAR, \$3 A cord on car at Tantallon. W. Ryan, Tantallon, Sask. 5-2

WOOD—CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts. Sold direct to consumers. S. O. Hendrickson, Menisino, Man. 5-

MISCELLANEOUS

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND- hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers, Low prices; easy terms. Write for catalogue. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited 50 Princess St., Winnipeg. 88-11

STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL—SCREENED lump on cars at Tofteld \$1.90 per ton. Tofteld Coal Company, Limited. 88-11

WOLF SKINS WANTED—SHIP YOUR FURS to me and get honest returns; highest prices paid for all kinds. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 3-4

MARRIED MAN WITH LONG WESTERN experience seeks position with reliable farmer contemplating retiring or renting. Best of references. C. H. B., Box 22, Strathmore, Alta. 4-3

YOUR SOLDIER BOY'S PICTURE REPRO- duced in oils from photo. High class portraits at lowest prices by A1 artist. W. L. Distin, Neepawa, Man. 5-2

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Half Rates on Seed Grain

After January 15 farmers selling seed grain can secure half rates for shipment on all railways in Western Canada. For particulars see your station agent. This offers a special inducement for farmers desiring to sell any surplus of good seed grain they may have on hand. This spring should be an especially good one to make sales. The high financial returns of last year's crop and the evidence in increased yield of good seed as well as good cultivation will induce many to purchase a good stock for the next crop.

The Farmers' Market Place in The Guide is a good place to advertise your offering of good seed. Guide readers have enjoyed the exclusive series of Seager Wheeler's articles of seed and will naturally profit thereby by getting good seed. Moreover, many of them have already demonstrated that this page can sell good seed economically.

Read What they Say:

The small ad. I had with you offering Western rye grass seed for sale sold out my entire stock.—James Strang, Baldur, Man.

Last March and April I advertised Timothy seed in The Guide. It cost me a little over 60 cents per insertion and was in eight or nine times. I received 40 or 45 orders, ranging from 50 to 800 pounds. I advertised in three other papers, but The Guide got the most business for me.—W. W. Gould, Edwin, Man.

My ad. in The Guide for Banner oats was a complete success. I sold all I had and had inquiries for much more.—L. W. Anderson, Bittern Lake, Alta.

If you have anything for sale, livestock, poultry, farm lands, seed grain, machinery, etc., it will pay you to put an advertisement in the Farmers' Market Place for a few weeks. Advertising rates and full particulars are given at the top of this page. Send it in now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish it to run and get in touch with hundreds of purchasers for every one you can sell without advertising.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Latest Book Profitable Poultry—Finest published; 144 pages, 210 pictures and beautiful color plates. Tells how to succeed with poultry, describes busy Poultry Farm with 53 pure-bred varieties. Lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters, etc. This great book only 5 cents in silver. **BERRY'S POULTRY FARM, Box 61, Clarinda, Iowa.**

FREE to stockmen and poultry-men, our 80-page illustrated booklet on feeding; how to construct a house which will accommodate 100 hens; gives dimensions, and measurements of every piece of lumber required. Deals with the common diseases of stock and poultry, and the remedies. Tells how to cure roup in four days. Contains full information about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry foods and remedies. **THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, CAN.**

AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED BULLS

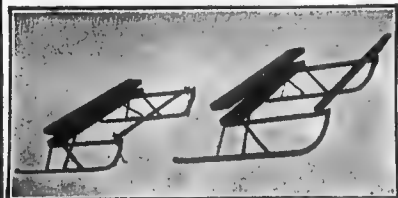
April 10th to 12th

Horse Show

April 13-15, 1916, Victoria Park, Calgary

409 Bulls sold at the Association Auction Sale last year, making a total of 2968 Bulls sold by the Association. Under the auspices of the Alberta Horse and Cattle Breeders' Association and the Alberta and Dominion Departments of Agriculture. Entries for the sale of Bulls close March 6th, and for the Horse Show, April 1st. Prize List, Rules and Entry Forms may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, Secretary, Alberta Livestock Associations, Calgary.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!



Light Steel Bobs, 4-foot T-steel Runners, Wood Bunks, for Democrat Box. \$18.00, cash with order. Direct from factory.

The T. N. B. Mfg. Co. Ltd.
WATROUS, SASK.

Raw Furs

Trappers, Traders and Farmers. We are paying highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for **FREE PRICE LIST** and all information regarding trapping and hunting.

A. & E. PIERCE & CO.
233 KING STREET - WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M., on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for the supply of: "Brooms and Brushes", "Chain", "Coal", "Hardware", "Hose", "Oils and Greases", "Painting", "Paint and Paint Oils", "Manilla Rope", "Wire Rope", and "Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings", for the requirements of the Departmental Dredging Plant in Manitoba during the fiscal year 1916-1917.

Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed: "Tender for Hardware, Manitoba", "Tender for Chain, Manitoba", etc., etc., as the case may be.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. These forms can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of Mr. A. J. Stevens, Acting District Engineer, 702 Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for amount stated in form of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, January 21, 1916.
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—90558.

ENFORCING CAR ORDER BOOK

CLAU E

Leaders of the U.F.A. at Gleichen have instituted a systematic prosecution of offenders against the provisions of the Canada Grain Act.

The operators of the line elevators have come to look upon the car order book as a huge joke, as during the recent scarcity of elevator room they have been able to get farmers who were wanting to sell a load or two of grain to the local elevator to sign a requisition for a car which would enable the elevator men to ship out a full carload of their cash grain by purchasing one wagon load. One local buyer made the boast one day that he had purchased six wagon loads of grain and had secured orders for six cars.

Under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, which the organized farmers of Western Canada worked so long to get enacted, only such farmers as are the owners of a full carload of grain are entitled to place their names on the car order book, and each elevator has the right to place its name on the book and take its turn with the farmers in getting cars for shipping out its grain which it purchases.

A farmer has the right to store a carload of grain in the elevator and have his car spotted at that elevator for loading the car when it is allotted to him, but he has no right to sell less than a carload to an elevator and then order a car for that elevator to load its grain into.

Getting Farmers' Cars

A good many names have been found on the car order book of men who are working for wages and never raised any grain, but their names are being used to help the line elevator men get cars for shipping out their grain which should be allotted to farmers of the district who want to ship grain by the carload so as to get the best possible prices. The farmers at Gleichen, who are trying to make a success of their own elevator in doing a special bin business, took the matter up some time ago and secured the conviction of one of the line elevator men for violating the provisions of the Act, but the case was appealed and the conviction squashed on purely technical grounds.

Since that time conditions have been steadily growing worse and the farmers secured the best legal talent from Calgary and filed three cases which came up today in Justice Vigar's Court, and the grain men seeing they were trapped pleaded guilty in two cases and were fined \$25.00 each and costs. In the third case, the farmer who had signed the order for the car had left the district, and could not be had to testify as to the amount of grain which he had delivered to the elevator. The farmers who were handling the matter knew from the farmer the amount of grain which he had delivered but could not make the proof, as the elevator men could not be forced to testify against themselves, and the case was lost for the present. But the farmers hope to be able to get the required information and lay another complaint later on.

The farmers claim to have a great many more cases which they will bring unless the elevator men take the hint and cancel all names from the car order book, which are not genuine farmers who have a full carload of grain to ship.

W. D. TREGO,

Gleichen, Alta. Vice-Pres., U.F.A.

Your Questions Answered

MACHINERY DEAL

Q.—A makes a deal with a machine agent for a plow and a wagon, dealing two cows as full payment for same. About six months later the machine agent turns his accounts over to the company and leaves for the war. Machine agent never took the cows from A's farm, always saying he hadn't room to keep them. A has witness to the trade. The company demands from A payment for the plow and the wagon. What should A do? Can company collect account and interest? Can A charge for the keep of the cows? What steps should A take if the company does not take away the cows as he hasn't room for them?—W. J. L., Man.

A.—Since it is a well known fact that machinery companies do not trade their implements for stock, we assume that you were dealing with the agent in his personal capacity and not as an agent. This being the case, if the goods sold to you did not belong to the agent the machine company can repossess them, but they cannot sue you for the purchase price as you had no dealings with them. Keep the cattle.

SEED CATALOGUE



CULTURAL BOOKLETS
FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

WRITE FOR THIS
CATALOGUE TO-DAY.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED

WINNIPEG

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

CANADA

Just What You Are Looking

For - A Home

Where you can become a WELL MAN or WOMAN if you are SUFFERING from

Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Kidney Complaints or Stomach Troubles

Having met with phenomenal success in the treatment of the above named diseases, we will be pleased to send you testimonials from people whom we have made WELL.

We cordially invite all visitors to Winnipeg during the BONSPIEL to visit

THE MINERAL SPRINGS SANITARIUM

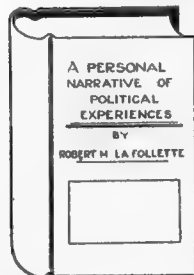
Phone St. John 1024, or Write for further Particulars

The Life of John Bright

By R. BARRY O'BRIEN

John Bright, the great English statesman, was one of the fathers of Free Trade in Great Britain. He it was who helped Cobden form the Anti-Corn Law League over seventy years ago. His matchless oratory, his unimpeachable integrity, and his intense passion for the welfare of the common people made Bright an invincible force against the powers of privilege. He was one of the few great public men who never sought an office, but fought in the ranks of the common people. By many he is regarded as the greatest Englishman of the past hundred years, and certainly he was the greatest moral force of his generation. Bright refused to bow allegiance to either the Whig or Tory parties and by fighting independently finally triumphed over both the old parties. This book is written by one of Bright's Irish friends and gives a fairly good account of the great reformer's life. The book contains 477 pages. Printed on good paper in large type, and contains an excellent photograph of Bright in the frontispiece. Bound in attractive blue board covers. Postpaid 35c

A Fighting Democrat

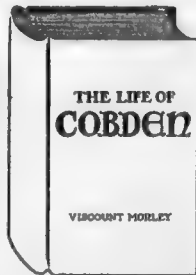


Senator Robert M. La Follette has written his own account of his fight with special privilege in the United States. He was one of the pioneers in the struggle for a square deal for the people. As governor of Wisconsin and as United States Senator, he has carried on the fight and is entitled to much of the credit for the new era now dawning in the Republic. Such men as La Follette are greatly needed in Canada today. Autobiography is the most persuasive form of literature; and this is a remarkable biography of a picturesque and courageous leader, a hard-working and warm-hearted man, whose long struggle with poverty and debt and whose thirty years' fight with powerful forces of financial and political organization are full of stirring incident. It is more than an autobiography; in a large measure it is the story of the recent progress of democracy in America. It will take its place among the great political memoirs for it has vividness and frankness and contains a fresh expression of political ideas that are moving forces in this day. La Follette's Autobiography contains 800 pages of large type and every page is full of interest. Postpaid \$1.60

The Life of Richard Cobden

By JOHN MORLEY

It was Richard Cobden who originated the great fight for Free Trade in England. He was a commercial traveller, who later became a calico printer, and in his travels learned the actual conditions under which the common people lived. He early discovered John Bright and the two formed the Anti-Corn Law League and smashed the protective tariff system in England. Cobden did not possess Bright's wonderful power of oratory, but was one of the most powerful debaters who ever lived and his facts and figures and arguments against the protective system won over the common people by hundreds and thousands. After Free Trade was won he was offered a knighthood and also a seat in the cabinet, but declined both honors, preferring to work in the ranks of the common people. The life of Cobden is one of the greatest possible encouragements to Free Traders and those who believe in the cause of the common people. Postpaid 35c



Photographs of Cobden and Bright

This is a reproduction of two separate choice photographs of Richard Cobden and John Bright. It also contains a reproduction of one of the original illustrated membership certificates of the Anti-Corn Law League, which broke down the protective tariff walls in Great Britain seventy years ago. The three photos are grouped in one and make a splendid picture for framing, the whole being the size of one of the Guide pages. Any Free Trader would be glad to have this picture in his home. It is packed in a strong mailing tube and guaranteed to reach the purchaser in good condition. Postpaid 25c

CASH WITH ORDER

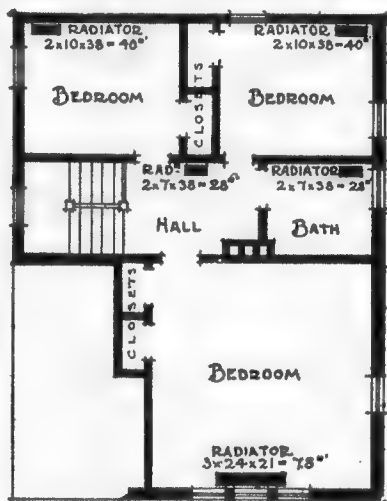
Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating

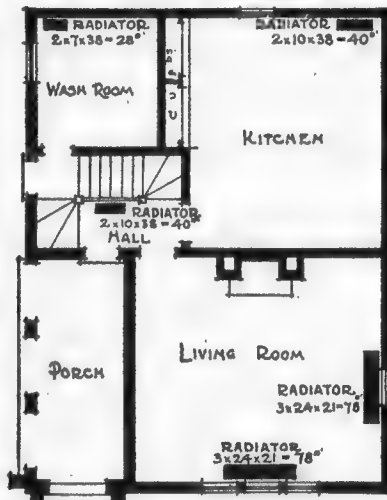
Will You Endure Another Winter Like Last When You Don't Need To?

Will you endure the cold damp bedrooms, the miserable draughty living-rooms, the family crowded around the kitchen stove with the hired help, rheumatism twitching your own body, and your children down with bronchitis and pneumonia?

Will you endure all of this when you do not need to? When a Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating System means so much in comfort and good health to you and every member of your family, will you endure another winter such as last?



Every room gets the right heat



High winds make no difference—there is no "cold side" of the house

The Gurney-Oxford "Economizer"

Is a patented system of draft-control that enables anyone, even your boy or girl, to regulate the heat from the boiler to suit the temperature outdoors. It is exclusive to Gurney-Oxford goods and is furnished free with every Gurney-Oxford Boiler.

We also make steam and warm air heating plants, stoves, feeders, gas stoves, etc., and we will gladly advise you about any heating system or cooking apparatus you are interested in. Write us fully.

Let us tell you something more about Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating. It is impossible to tell the full story here. Write for our handsome illustrated booklet, "City Comforts in Country Homes." It shows the full workings of the system and gives photos of houses and letters from many satisfied users. Write to-day, a postal will do. Address:

Will you suffer for another winter when for a very few hundred dollars, payable in instalments, you can make your farm house as warm and comfortable in winter as a city man's home? the envy of your neighbors.

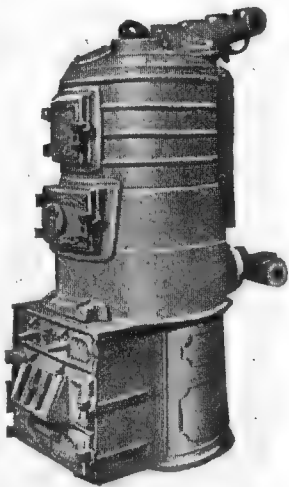
Will you endure another winter such as last when but with little trouble you can, in a few days, have a complete hot water system installed with no pumping necessary, no trouble with water freezing?

We repeat—will you endure another winter like the last? The hot water heating system saves coal sufficient to pay for itself in from seven to ten years and makes your farm house valuable by at least another \$1,000 whenever you want to sell it.

One of our customers wrote: "Our Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating System has brought so much comfort and health to myself and family that I want a Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating System to bring similar comfort to every man, woman and child who is forced by circumstances to spend the five winter months of each year in a country farm house."

Remember, your present home can be equipped with Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating if you are not going to build.

The Gurney-Oxford Boiler, radiators, pipes, valves and fittings for a house built on the plan shown will cost \$391.00 F.O.B. Winnipeg. At this price any reputable fitter will supply the materials; the freight and simple labor will be moderate extras.



Gurney North-West Foundry Co.

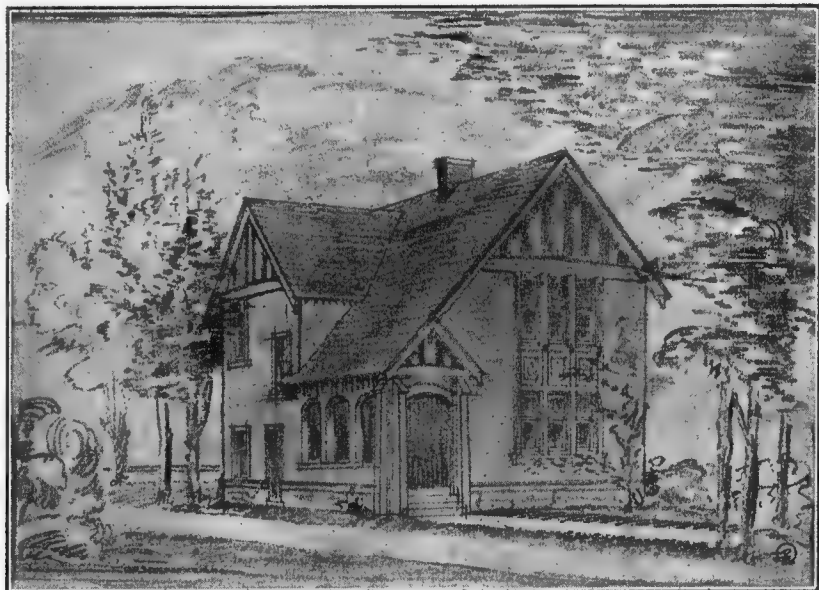
Limited

Winnipeg

Calgary

Edmonton

Vancouver



An Original Farm House

A very great deal of thought and planning have gone into the making of house No. 8 in order that with its attractive exterior there might be combined the maximum of solid comfort and convenience.

It will be observed at the outset that the porch which is usually tacked on, like a postscript, to the front of the house is in this building incorporated into the design and looks as if it belonged, as a porch ought to do. In the second place while it is accessible from the main living room it is not shrouding the windows of that room from the direct sunlight, as is the way of most porches. In this country, where we have at most three, and usually not more than two months of really hot weather, as against nine or ten months of moderate and cold weather it is very ill-advised to hide the main windows under porches. The spaciousness of the porch and the pleasant grouping of the windows are features which differentiate this house from the ordinary hum-drum farm house.

Indoors not a square foot of floor space has been wasted, and yet it has been so arranged that all the rooms are accessible from the hall. Opening off the side entrance there is a wash room with ample space to dispose of the men's outdoor wraps and smocks, a place to wash the clothes and to leave the robes and blankets in the winter time and for the men to mend

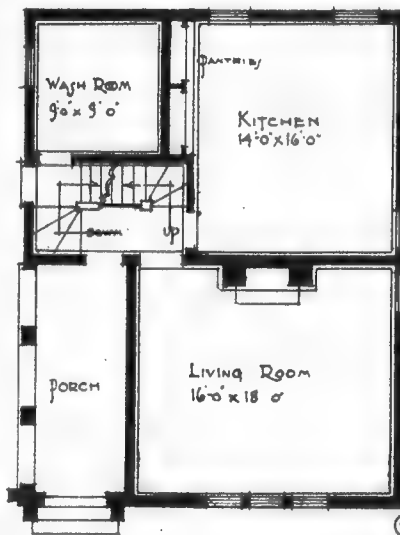
probably be so utilized by most families who build this house, while the living room has been so planned that it can hardly become one of those gloomy company parlors which are so stiff and depressing. There's the fireplace, for one thing, and a room with a fireplace must always be a more or less jolly place in spite of itself, and the pretty group of windows and the door to the porch all tending to make it livable.

Upstairs there is a large room for the owner and two smaller rooms, besides the bath, providing accommodation for quite a goodly sized family with the generous closet space which commends any house to the housewife's favor.

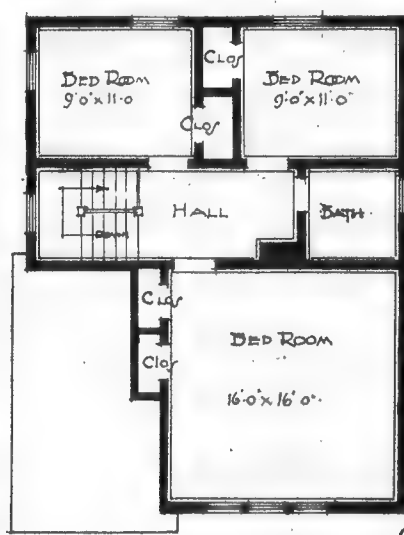
Architect's Description

A similar design to Guide House No. 8 was published some months ago. From the front porch entrance you go into the stair hall. Down four steps is a platform giving onto a door and into a washroom large enough to use as a store-room as well and down to the basement. From the stair-hall the living-room and kitchen are also reached, the kitchen having large comfortable sized pantries built in on one side.

Upstairs are two small bedrooms 9 by 11 feet, each with closets, and one large bedroom 16 by 16 feet, and a room for future bath.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



BED ROOM FLOOR PLAN.

the harness on a rainy day, and many other such activities which ordinarily make the housewife's work difficult.

From this entrance also one goes upstairs to the main hall or down to the cellar, the latter arrangement being especially convenient for putting in the winter's roots, and taking out the seed potatoes again in the spring.

The kitchen is roomy enough to be used both as kitchen and dining room, and will

The exterior of this house should really be built of stucco, but in the event of this material not being available, shingle is the next desirable material. At any rate stucco or some form of material similar, such as rough board stained should be used for the half timber gable. On the interior wall board may be substituted for plaster if desired.

The cost of this house should be about \$4,300.

WORKING DRAWINGS \$2.50

Complete working drawings for the construction of Guide House No. 8, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for building, will be mailed to any address for \$2.50.

FARM BUILDING DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

40 Below Zero

Yet YOU Smile!

Providing your house is equipped with Imperial Hot Water Boiler and Hydro-

Thermic Radiators. Easily regulated to give (and it will) as much heat as you require in severe weather or just a little on mild days.

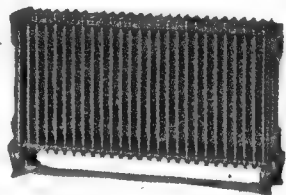
IMPERIAL BOILERS are built of the very best materials and fitted and machined with the utmost care. Every boiler is guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship.

IMPERIAL BOILERS have an overhanging arched fire pot and the sections are joined by means of cast iron screw nipples, and no packing of any description is used in joint. These sections are so arranged as to secure the maximum fire travel and take every heat unit out of the coal.

INDIVIDUAL SHAKING GRATE BARS give a most perfect method for attention. The sides, where the greatest burning takes place, can receive special care and be shaken separately.

CLINKER DOOR enables one to rake the surface of the grates without destroying the fire or wasting fuel.

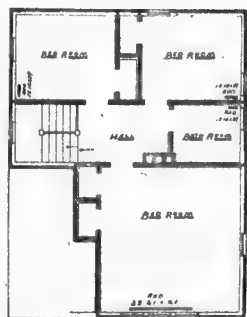
ASH PIT is cast in a single piece and is heavy and rigid.



HYDRO-THERMIC RADIATORS, the new system which decreases the consumption of fuel, responds to the damper regulation more promptly, makes a neater and more sanitary installation, brings down the cost without sacrificing efficiency.

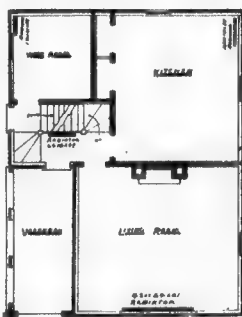
On account of its light weight **Hydro-Thermic Radiation** can be used either on legs or suspended from the wall on concealed brackets, the latter doing away with cutting the carpets and also gives free access for sweeping.

If you are building or if the heating in your house is not satisfactory, you should investigate the **IMPERIAL BOILER** and **HYDRO-THERMIC RADIATORS**



FLOOR PLAN

THIS HOUSE can also be comfortably heated with our 'Hecla' Warm Air Furnace. Estimate and plans for same will be furnished free of charge.



CEILING PLAN

We will furnish the Imperial Boiler, Hydro-Thermic Steel Radiators, the necessary piping, cast iron fittings, nickel plated radiator valves and air vents, nickel plated floor and ceiling plates, guaranteed to heat a house constructed on Guide Plan No. 8, as shown here, **\$364** (F.O.B. Winnipeg,) for.....

Clare Brothers Western

Manufacturers of Heating Goods of Every Description
for All Kinds of Buildings

WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIMITED

"Galt" Metal Stucco Lath

for Guide House Plan No. 8 costs **\$44.00**

This lath is essential to the satisfactory completion of No. 8—**NO SHRINKING, SWELLING or ABSORPTION of MOISTURE, therefore no CRACKING.**

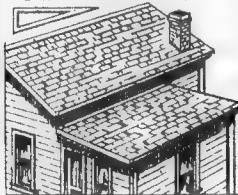
SAMPLES MAILED FREE

also get our proposition on **STEEL SHINGLES, SIDINGS and INTERIOR METAL CEILINGS and SIDEWALLS** for this house.

THE GALT ART METAL CO. LTD.

CORNER RICHARD AND PINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WASH DAY TROUBLE



DIRTY IMPURE RAIN WATER from Wood Shingles means **HARD WORK** and a

Poor Washing

CLEAR PURE RAIN WATER from the "EASTLAKE" means **EASY WORK** and a

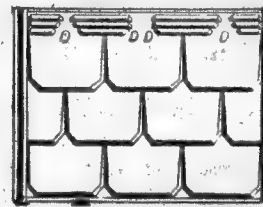
Good Washing



Eastlake Steel Shingle

Got its Start Over 30 Years ago, and is Still Leading.

BEST HOUSE ROOF



Just One Good Gutter and a Big 3-in. Lap No Needless Locks to make laying hard

BEST BARN ROOF

NOW GIVING PERFECT SERVICE

—On Thousands of Homes and Barns

Get These Truths Under Your Bonnet

Fire-proof, Lightning-proof, Leak-proof, Cyclone-proof. The "EASTLAKE" will last until after we're all dead.

USE THEM For the Roof of the NEW HOME or the NEW Roof for the OLD HOME

DON'T DECIDE IN A HURRY

It will be too late to change your mind after you build

If you're coming to Winnipeg for the BIG BONSPIEL, get in a Notre Dame street-car or "jitney" and call upon us. See the "EASTLAKE" for yourself.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS 797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG

\$1026⁵⁰ BUYS

Material for "Guide" House No. 8
as described in this Issue, including:

The lumber, lath, shingles, windows, storm sash (glazed), doors, storm doors, locks, hinges, nails, etc., sheathing and tar-paper, eave troughing and conductor pipe, rain water tank, paint and shingle stain. (Plans and bill of material supplied by G. G. Guide).

Lumber will make a small carload, or add 4,000 feet more to fill car to full capacity.

Every piece of this material is fully guaranteed to be first class in every respect.

FREIGHT PAID to any station taking a 40 cent freight rate from the Coast. This means 95 per cent. of the towns on the prairie.

Send \$50.00 with your order; agent will collect the balance. For price write our Special Service Department.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

TO MAKE GUIDE BARN PLAN No. 2 Lightning-Proof and Last 20 or 30 Years

You must cover it with
"Galt" Steel Shingles and Sidings
 which will cost \$270.00
 Or by economizing in building only a skeleton frame
"Galt" Galvanized Corrugated Iron
 will cost \$279.00. Let us send particulars of above

THE GALT ART METAL CO. LTD.
 CORNER RICHARD AND PINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

What It Costs

To Protect Your Barn, Stock and Products From
FIRE AND LIGHTNING
 and make your building permanent and handsome.

We have figured up the Roofing, Siding and Sundries for Barn No. 2 shown in this issue of The Guide, along with the necessary materials for catching and preserving the Rain Water, which from a metal roof is clean and pure, and quote on the materials as under:—

For Prompt Acceptance Only
"JUMBO" Galvanized Steel Shingles and Sundries.
"JUMBO" Corrugated Galvanized Siding and Sundries.
"JUMBO" Barn Ventilators, two (Fig. 2, Catalogue R.S.).
"JUMBO" Slip Joint Eave Trough, Conductor Pipe and Fittings.
"JUMBO" Storage Tank, Style "F" No. 1104 Catalogue "T-2."

ABOVE MATERIAL \$305.36 F.O.B. WINNIPEG

Send for detail of estimate mentioned above or request same from the local "JUMBO" dealer.

TO BONSPIELERS If you are coming to
 measurements. Phone us at Main 774 and we will be glad to
 meet you where convenient.

WINNIPEG STEEL GRANARY AND CULVERT CO. LIMITED

P.O. Box 3054, Winnipeg.

Regina

MASTER MECHANIC UNION MADE OVERALLS

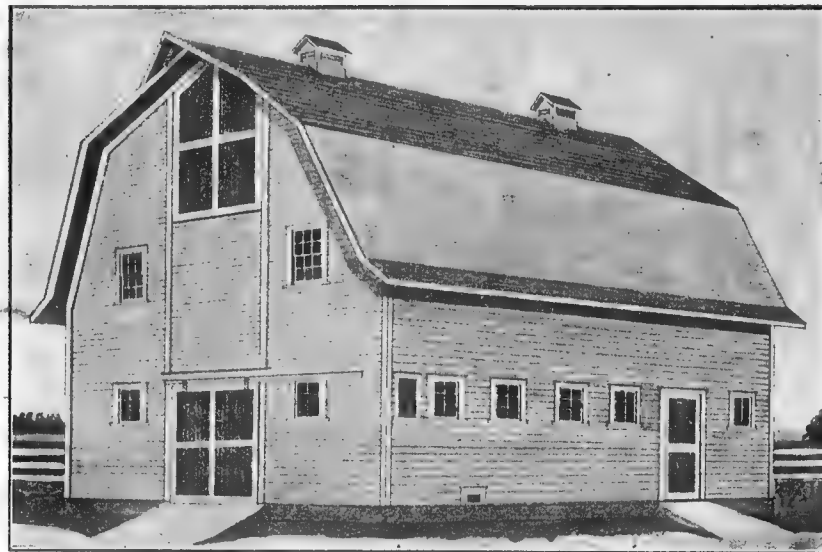
*Cut Full
and Roomy*

MADE IN WINNIPEG BY
**WESTERN KING MANUFACTURING
 COMPANY LIMITED**

FARM BLACKSMITHING

By J. M. DREW, Instructor in Blacksmithing, Minnesota School of Agriculture
 A blacksmith shop on the farm may be easily and cheaply built and equipped. With a little practice a farmer and his son can learn to do ordinary blacksmith work without trouble, and may thus spend profitably winter days and stormy days in summer that would otherwise be wasted. This book is written to instruct farmers and their sons for this purpose. It is well illustrated and the information is simply and accurately given so that any farmer will be able to understand it and make use of it. Among the subjects dealt with are: The furnishing of the farm blacksmith shop; the use of iron and steel; making door hooks, staples, chains, rings, hooks, clevis, bolts and nuts; welding; making tongs; making whiffletree irons; forging and tempering steel tools; the use of drills; sharpening plows; shoeing farm horses; the use of files; how to splice ropes; how to make rope halters; how to tie knots; how to file a saw; tables for calculating the sizes of tools. This book will pay for itself many times over in the hands of any farmer who wants to make good use of his time. Postpaid 60c.
 BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Half Section Man's Barn

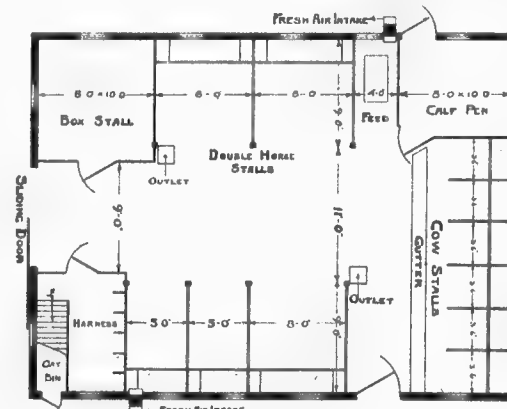
Guide Barn No. 2 Suitable for a Half-Section Farm

The second barn plan has been designed to meet the needs of the man on a half-section farm. It provides accommodation for eight horses and six cows, having in addition a box stall, harness room and calf pen. The building is 30 by 40 feet. The ventilation is the Rutherford system and calls for two intakes and two outtake flues leading straight up to the roof and then following between the rafters out at the cupolas at the peak. The foundation floor is concrete thruout, cement for which will cost L.C.L. Winnipeg about \$84. A much more satisfactory stable in every way will result if a concrete floor is made, but perhaps if good gravel is available to put in the stalls it may be worth while for the builder to do without cement for a year or two. The siding is made up of half-inch resawn up to the top of joists.

the addition at the other end of the barn facing the present stalls. By putting on eighteen feet room could be provided for eight more head of stock. This would allow sufficient width to have a feed passage between the two rows of stock. A feed mixing room would have to be provided, and the calf pen could be used for this purpose, provision being made for a calf pen in the addition. The cost of such additions can easily be roughly estimated by taking the total cost of the barn and finding out just about what each foot cost.

Partitioning the Stable

If the addition is made to the cattle end it would be quite easy to shut off this portion from the horse stable by building a partition across the stable, using sliding doors. A water trough



This is covered with paper and fir drop siding used for the outside. Inside the studs are not sheathed. Provision is made for an oat bin, under the stairs leading up to the loft, which can be filled from the outside thru a door in the wall.

Later Additions

This layout adapts itself quite readily to later additions. Should more room be required for horses, the addition could be made on the end next the horse stable. The addition should be carried up all the way, and would merely consist in building another eight feet or so on to that end. It would only be necessary to change the position of the box stall, the harness room and passageway remaining as planned. Should more room be required for cattle, it would be just as easy to make

can be provided just at the junction of the wall, so that it can be used for both horses and cattle. In this case the well could be in the new feed mixing room. In the layout, as planned, the well in the harness room pumping water into a trough built into the wall and projecting about a foot into the passageway would give good satisfaction. Any arrangement the builder desires can be made for feeding the horses, but feed chutes would have to be figured as extra lumber. The estimated cost of this barn is as follows:

Lumber, f.o.b. 40 cent point	\$453.10
Millwork, f.o.b. Winnipeg	22.85
Hardware, paper and paint	58.00
Estimated building cost (labor)	250.00
Cement, L.C.L. Winnipeg	84.00

Total cost \$867.95

COST OF WORKING DRAWINGS

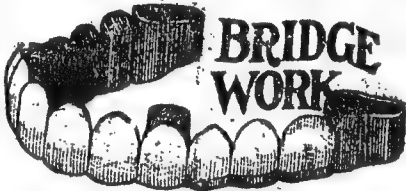
For any who desire to build this kind of barn complete working drawings have been prepared by a competent architect. These consist of ground plan, side and end elevation and section showing framing. The complete bill of materials supplied with the working drawings estimates studding at the standard 24 inches on centres. In addition there is a drawing giving details of the construction of cow and horse stalls, ventilation shafts and hay fork extension framing. This complete set of plans, from which any experienced carpenter can erect a barn exactly as described, can be obtained for \$1.00. Address all orders to Farm Buildings Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



We will End your Teeth Troubles

Bridge Work
\$5 per Tooth
(Best 22k Gold)

Note our
Prices



\$5 22k
Gold Crowns
Plates
Whalebone
\$8 up

WHY PAY BIG DENTISTRY BILLS?

If you have false teeth that do not fit properly call and see the dentists who know how to make perfect plates. We operate our own mechanical department. Our Emergency Department is at your immediate service. If you break your artificial plate send it to us. We will return it repaired by next mail. Keen personal attention to every case. Take advantage of our long experience as specialists in making teeth.

OUT OF TOWN PATIENTS WILL BE GIVEN PROMPT, SPECIAL AND COURTEOUS ATTENTION DURING BONSPIEL

DR. PARSONS McGroovy Block, 258 1/2 Portage Ave., Winnipeg
Over G.T.P. Ticket Office. Phone Main 699

Electric Lights for Farm Homes AN INEXPENSIVE PLANT

During Bonspiel we are demonstrating a lighting system peculiarly adapted to farm homes. Every farmer should make it a part of his programme to come and see this exhibit himself. A double attraction awaits you.

THE "WATERLOO BOY" Kerosene One-Man Tractor

Will Also Be On View

Our offices are very accessible, just one minute's walking distance from the City Hall.

The Gasoline Engine & Supply Co. Ltd.
104 Princess Street - Winnipeg

Come to the Bonspiel

The Annual Bonspiel at Winnipeg is the biggest event of its kind in the world. Curlers and visitors come from all over the West and from many places in the East and South. It is expected this year that during Bonspiel season from 30,000 to 40,000 people will visit Winnipeg.

Special Attractions

The Bonspiel—"Farmers' Week" at Manitoba Agricultural College—Special Military Manoeuvres—Special Sporting Events—Special Sales for Bonspiel Visitors.

Special Rates

Tickets at **One-Half Regular Fare**, over all railroads. Good going **Feb. 12 to 16**, and returning any time up to **Feb. 22**.

Come to the Bonspiel

GET THE EYE-GLASSES YOU NEED

From our Optical Department during Bonspiel Week. We guarantee satisfaction. Glasses from **\$2.00 up**.

Low Railroad Fares

D. R. DINGWALL
JEWELLERS and LIMITED WINNIPEG
OPTICIANS MAN.

DENTISTRY!

Do Your Teeth Need Attention?

Well-kept teeth are practically essential to good health. The teeth require examination at least once a year if only to remove tartar. Poor teeth lessen the efficiency of the whole digestive system.

Our Skill and Training are at Your Disposal

We give a written guarantee to every patient—Painless Dental Work. Plates, Gold Crowns, Bridge Work our Specialty. Only graduate dentists and men of special training will do your work.

Special Attention to Bonspiel Visitors. Come and See Us
Advice Free Prices Moderate

DRS. PIKE & KIRWAN
212 Curry Building (Facing General Post Office) Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

Midwinter Clearing Sale



Genuine Bargains
\$125

and up saved by purchasing at this sale. We ship direct from our Winnipeg Branch. All middlemens', jobbers', dealers', agents', travellers', railway fares, hotel bills, etc., are cut out, and we thus save you \$125.00 on a Clinton or Doherty Piano, and \$150.00 to \$175.00 on a Player Piano. Never have we offered such an assortment of genuine bargains in Pianos, Player Pianos, Organs, Phonographs, Player Piano Music Rolls, Piano Stools, Chairs, Duet Benches Music Cabinet, etc. Many sizes and styles to choose from. We have just what you are looking for in new or slightly used instruments. Cut out the Coupon and mail today to 324 Donald Street, Winnipeg.

The Old Reliable Piano House

DOHERTY PIANO CO. LIMITED

Established 1875

Over 90,000 Satisfied Purchasers of Doherty Instruments. Branches from Coast to Coast
If Visitors to the Bonspiel will bring this Coupon they will receive prompt and special attention

COUPON

DOHERTY PIANO CO. LTD., 324 Donald Street, Winnipeg

Gentlemen—
Please mail me at once full particulars of your Midwinter Clearing Sale on Pianos, Player Pianos, Organs, Phonographs, etc., also list of used instruments. I saw your ad. in the Grain Growers' Guide, February 2nd, 1916.

Name _____
Address _____



RENNIES SEEDS

**PUREST-CLEANEST
MOST RELIABLE
GET CATALOGUE
AT BEST DEALERS,
OR DIRECT
394 PORTAGE AVENUE
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

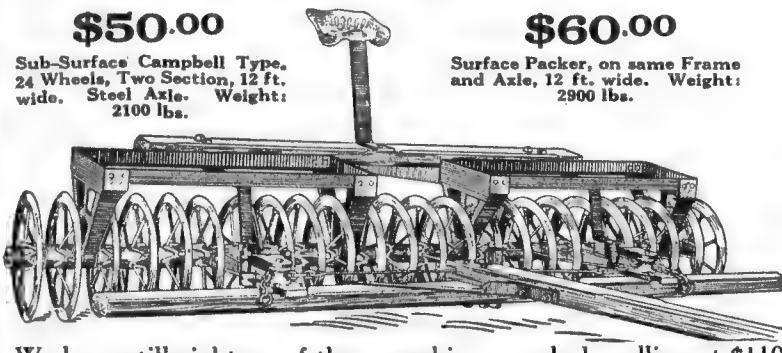
Surface and Sub-Surface Land Packers

\$50.00

Sub-Surface Campbell Type.
24 Wheels, Two Section, 12 ft.
wide. Steel Axle. Weight:
2100 lbs.

\$60.00

Surface Packer, on same frame
and axle, 12 ft. wide. Weight:
2900 lbs.



We have still eighteen of these machines regularly selling at \$110 and \$125 each to offer at the above cash prices. Cash with order. We can if desired, furnish the Surface Packer Wheels with the Sub-Surface Packer, giving a purchaser really two machines, the wheels being easily interchangeable, for \$70 cash.

Sub-Surface Packer Limited

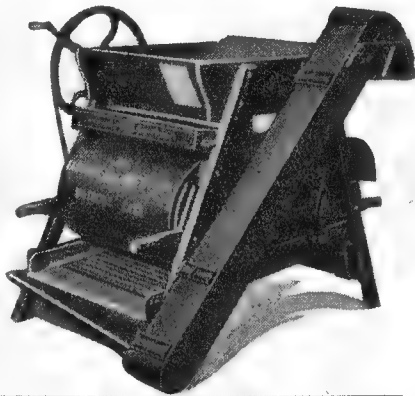
875 LOGAN AVE.

WINNIPEG

The Perfected Fanning Mill or Seed Grader

Will grade your Seed Wheat or clean your Grain for the market. Our machine is made from select hardwood and basswood. All joints are bolted. Has two coats of paint, is striped, stenciled and varnished, and is without question the best and strongest Seed Cleaner on the market. Has a greater capacity than any other machine made. We are making you a special offer on our No. 24 Cleaner, which will clean from 30 to 35 bushels of Wheat per hour; from 50 to 60 bushels of Flax or Oats per hour. This machine is equipped with screens to clean all kinds of grain. Is large enough for any farmer farming a section of land. Weight, 150 lbs.

Price \$20.00
Bagger 6.00
Power Attachment 2.00



No. 60 Perfected Power Cleaner or Grain Grader

Will clean from 150 to 175 bushels of Wheat, and from 250 to 275 bushels of Oats or Flax per hour. Is made on the same principle as our small machine and is equipped with screens to clean all kinds of grain. This large cleaner, as well as our small machine, is giving perfect satisfaction. Weight, 450 lbs.

Price - \$75.00

Extra for 10 or 12 ft. Bagger with Conveyor Price \$16.00
These prices are for Cash with the Order. In remitting send money order.

We carry the above mentioned machinery in stock and can fill your order promptly. All our goods are guaranteed.
Now is the time to order a Sleigh or Fanning Mill. Any information required WRITE US.

The Farmers' Machine Co. Limited
WATROUS - Sask.

Help Yourself

Continued from Page 7

When this occurred John Ames went down the line a few miles to Kenaston, sowed some seeds of co-operation there and obtained enough stock to make out the load. His enthusiasm for the work as well as the splendid practical results obtained have made possible the complete success of the association work. Now his next step is to get the farmers interested in the proper kind of market stock. To do this his idea is to get enough members to fit a carload of cattle for the Easter market. First, there will be a premium obtained on such stock, then, secondly, when ready to ship, arrangements will be made to have a small fat stock show in town, and get a member of the animal husbandry department of the University of Saskatchewan to come and judge these beasts, giving at the same time an instructive lecture on the ideal beef type or bacon type which the market is looking for today. The idea is an excellent one and deserves to be successful.

Opposition from Drovers

Naturally the association is not looked on with favor by the drovers. Various attempts have been made to get away the members. One drover circulated the story that the association was charging one cent per pound commission instead of one per cent. of the net proceeds, as is actually charged. This took away one or two men for a while, but was soon explained. Now drovers are paying about the same as the association. It is difficult to get members to realize the vital importance of shipping thru the association even tho just as much or even a little more is offered by independent buyers. It must be constantly remembered that these enhanced prices are only made possible by the presence of the co-operative association and the permanence of the association, and consequently this improved state of affairs depends entirely upon the support given it by its members. Very much the same principle applied at the time of the war of independence when Benjamin Franklin remarked, "If we don't all hang together we may all hang separately."

The question of spreading co-operative work over the whole year so as to make it worth while for the manager to devote his entire time to the business is important. In a district like that around Hanley where so little stock is kept it would almost seem as if more far-reaching results in saving money to farmers could be obtained thru a co-operative trading association. So far little definite work has been done along this line, but the presence of an organized body in the locality undoubtedly does have the effect of keeping prices within reasonable limits. Last winter, however, the merchants started a scare about a potato shortage and charged \$1.15 per bushel for tubers. This didn't seem right to the association, so a number of them got their heads together and put up enough money to cover the \$50 deposit on a car of potatoes and handle the sight draft which came with the bill of lading in care of the bank. They ordered a car thru the Central Grain Growers' Association, which shipped one in from New Brunswick, and the potatoes were sold at 85 cents per bushel. The local merchants' prices for potatoes considerably declined. The same thing occurred with sugar, and by united action the price in the local stores was forced down to a reasonable basis.

Just a word about John Ames. He probably would not wish it, but "honor where honor is due." There can be no denying that the success of this association is due to his unbounded enthusiasm and energy. When it is considered that he did not have the chance to go to school after he was 10 years old, that, eager to learn, he took evening classes during one winter in Winnipeg after he was married, and took up arithmetic, bookkeeping and writing and that now, in the prime of life, he is comfortably off on the farm and able to devote a large portion of his time to co-operative work, it must be said that his accomplishment is one of which any man might be justly proud.

What has been done at Hanley can be duplicated in any other western community and from this nucleus, united effort along various lines will, if loyally supported, greatly assist in the development of the material and social life of this country.

Profitable Percherons

Continued from Page 8

and on American farms the men are not mere teamsters, as in Britain, but have many other things to do when the field work is over. Hog and cattle feeding and milking cows all bring in more cash than does time spent in drying horses' legs with sawdust, and American and Canadian farmers alike abhor useless labor that does not net cash returns.

The Prepotency of the Percheron

One of the most important factors of all, however, is the fact that the Percheron sire begets good colts from mares of any kind or size. As one old horse buyer in Chicago phrased it: "The Percheron grade is a good horse at any size or weight." Bred to broncho mares weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds, the get, even from medium sized Percheron stallions, will weigh at maturity from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds, and is of the compact, sturdily built type of the sire, with most of his good qualities. The smallest of these Percheron grades make ideal cavalry horses; the larger ones have been most sought for, for artillery work or for wagon horses, and Percheron grades sired out of larger mares, ranging from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, are of the same compact, enduring kind of a larger pattern, suited to heavy artillery, heavy wagon, or very heavy draft work. This is really the strongest point of all to a practical farmer, for he breeds mares of any kind to a good Percheron sire with a certainty that the colt, large or small, will be of Percheron type and saleable at a good fair price. These reasons, all combined, have made the Percheron the most widely distributed and popular draft breed in the world, and are potent factors in causing more Canadian farmers to buy Percherons, for, be they pure-bred or high grade, they do their part well in the labor of the farm. Good draft horses are the soundest assets Canadian grain growers and stockmen can have, and he who buys and cares for Percherons never loses on his investment if he selects good stock, breeds to good sires, and feeds with a liberal hand.

GLEN RANCH PERCHERONS

All lovers of the horse in Western Canada will be glad to note that A. J. Drewry, brother of the late J. C. Drewry, the well-known breeder of Percherons, is carrying on the ranch and intends to keep the Glen Ranch horses well to the fore, as they always have been in the past in the show rings of Western Canada. The late J. C. Drewry spared no money to buy and bring to Alberta the best Percheron blood obtainable and year after year at western fairs horses like his "Jureur" and mares like "Flossie," "Mary Black," "Frisette," "Empreto" have won the highest honors for the breed. At the time of his death he had concentrated at Glen Ranch some of the choicest representatives of the breed on the continent of America. Today there are some sixty head of Percherons on the ranch. The stud is headed in addition to the unbeaten "Jureur" by "Habitus." The latter, while not quite so showy a horse as the champion, is a wonderful stock horse, as is evidenced by the splendid bunch of colts and fillies he has sired. Nearly all of the young stallions and fillies on the ranch are sired by one or other of these great horses. A Guide representative recently visited the ranch, and was gratified to see the progress being made by the stock of all ages. All the stock is raised in the open on the slopes of the foot hills, and is ideally adapted to Western conditions.

ROSAMOND'S PERCHERONS

Thirteen foals from fourteen mares bred was the excellent record on the farm of G. S. Rosamond, Percheron breeder and importer, Innisfail, Alta., during the past season. Mr. Rosamond reports a keen demand from farmers for young stallions and fillies, the farmers buying them when they were weaned and growing the colts themselves. Mr. Rosamond is now offering some extra good big fillies, rising two-years-old, also a couple of good stallions of the same age, and an extra good young horse rising three-years-old. "Horacius," the Percheron stallion which Mr. Rosamond has used with marked success during the past five seasons, is also being offered, as the owner needs to introduce a change of blood. "Horacius" is a ton horse, and those who know Mr. Rosamond's produce know that the horse leaves good stock.

Dr. Magill on Grain Blockade

Chairman of Grain Commission reveals situation to U.F.A. Convention

Some of the reasons for the present stagnation in grain marketing in Western Canada were laid before the Calgary Convention in an address by Dr. Magill, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Dr. Magill said it was estimated that the spring wheat crop alone of the prairie provinces was valued at \$300,000,000 out of a total farm production by farmers of these provinces this year aggregating \$800,000,000. This year they had had two or three crops in one. This enormous crop had raised great problems of transportation. At Fort William and Port Arthur they had orders for ten thousand cars wanted for the shipment of grain to eastern mills and the eastern seaboard, and they were not shipping 150 cars a day. Big elevators at the head of the great lakes were practically full, and there was more grain already loaded and standing on railway tracks than could be received into terminal elevators at the present time. The reason for this congestion was that there were no ships available to carry the grain across the ocean, and farmers would have to wait their turn therefore in regard to grain shipments. Fortunately, this year they could afford to wait a little while. In three months before navigation closed they had shipped out nearly 180 million bushels. This itself was an enormous quantity of grain, and it was sold at a good price. Although there was so much wheat in the world, and so much in Canada, the price had been stiffening day by day. The reason for that was that this year no other country had wheat of anything like the quality of Canadian hard spring wheat. (Applause).

Another reason why transportation was not better was that their hopes of a Western outlet for Alberta wheat thru British Columbia ports via the Panama Canal to Liverpool had not been realized. The Calgary and Vancouver terminal elevators were built to take care of the movement of grain westward; they were never intended for eastern shipments. There were no ships on the Pacific other than those carrying supplies to Russia or those of the British Admiralty, and when he tried to secure a ship for a trial cargo of wheat via the Panama to Europe he was told he could not secure a ship, even if he paid one dollar per bushel for the carrying of the grain. Everything had been against them in moving grain this year. The only available elevator capacity at the present time was four million bushels at Fort William, less than two millions bushels at Saskatoon, and less than two millions at Moose Jaw. The Calgary elevator was still empty. The movement of grain, therefore, could not exceed the amount of available capacity in eastern elevators until ships were placed at their disposal by the British Admiralty to enable them to transport more grain across the ocean.

The Car Order Book

Referring to the car situation, Dr. Magill said he knew the car supply in some districts was inadequate. There was much misconception as to the powers of the grain commission in that matter. It was not within their power to add a single engine or a single car to the equipment on the railroads, nor could they interfere with distribution of cars over various railway lines. He did not know whether anybody in Canada could do that. He asked them to consider in regard to the question of the abuse of the car order book whether it would be desirable to have a law enacted providing that every farmer who wanted a car should apply in person. Another question they might consider was whether it would be fair or feasible to enact that if any elevator company or its servants was found to be responsible for plugging the car order book, the license of such elevator should be cancelled. He did not recommend that any immediate action should be taken along those lines, but they might consider them.

Mr. Dougall, representing the Canadian Pacific Railway, asked the farmers to use their organization for bringing to the attention of the company

illegal acts on the part of any of their agents in manipulating car order books. Regarding the movement of grain, he said the C.P.R. during the period from September 1 to December 1, 1915, had handled 94,226 cars of wheat, and 12,000 cars of other grain, representing a total of 150,000,000 bushels. This amount of grain had been hauled from 960 grain loading stations, which beat all records for any railroad on the continent of America.

At a later stage the chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners again addressed the convention.

Dr. Magill said he had been asked a good many questions about the purpose of the elevators at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Vancouver. He said, in reply, that these elevators were in the first place, an insurance against the enormous damage caused to western grain in a wet season by marketing in a damp condition. The drying plants at these elevators would in a wet year save more money to western farmers than their total cost. Another reason why those elevators were built was to handle wheat destined for shipment via the Hudson Bay Railway and the Panama Canal. Owing to unforeseen circumstances neither of those routes had yet been opened for western grain, but when they were opened and in case it should be slightly cheaper to ship by those routes to the markets of Europe, then those elevators would not be large enough. It was a curious fact that wheat in the Saskatoon and Moose Jaw elevators was worth more today than wheat in the elevators at Fort William. For thirty days past there had been a premium of 2½ to 3 cents per bushel on the wheat in those internal elevators. One reason was that storage charges were just about half what they were at Fort William, which meant a saving of \$10 per car per month, and secondly because in view of the fact that there were orders at Fort William for 10,000 cars ahead of the supply, the chances of getting the grain out were in favor of the elevators at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. This was an entirely unforeseen condition.

Tough Grain

Dr. Magill gave the following figures showing the amount of tough grain handled between the beginning of 1915 harvest and the end of the year:

Wheat, bus. received....14,431,279
Wheat, bus. shipped out..13,312,825
Oats, bus. received..... 3,000,000
Oats, bus. shipped out.. 2,915,000
Barley, bus. received.... 1,079,000
Barley, bus. shipped out. 1,029,000

A number of questions relating to the operation of the grain trade were asked, and replied to by Dr. Magill. At the close of the discussion, Chairman Fream asked how many delegates possessed a copy of the Canada Grain Act. Not more than a quarter put up their hands, whereupon the chairman advised every delegate to write and secure a copy from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Congestion on C.N.R.

In order that directors might be in a position to place the views of the convention before the Board of Grain Commissioners at their meetings in the West, which are now being held, the following resolutions referring to the grain situation were referred to the directors with power to act:

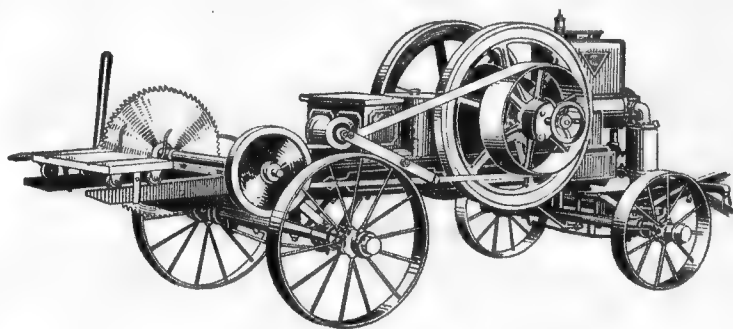
"Whereas the farmers living adjacent to the different railway lines of the C.N.R., in the province of Alberta, are suffering from the inability of that railway company to handle the grain crop, and

"Whereas practically every elevator and vacant building in the towns on that railway is filled with grain, and thousands of small warehouses have been built by farmers to meet the emergency, and

"Whereas not more than twenty-five per cent. of the grain crop on that line has as yet been marketed, and

"Whereas the C.N.R., with its present equipment, cannot possible handle the situation in time to give the necessary relief to the sufferers;

"Therefore be it resolved: That the



ALPHA Rigs Saw More Wood At Less Expense

Freedom from weak complicated parts—low fuel consumption—ability to run steadily in the coldest weather—plenty of power to pull the saw through wood of any size that can be brought to it—these are advantages that are making friends for Alpha Sawing Rigs wherever they are used.

Whether you want an outfit to saw wood for your own use only, or to do work for your neighbors, or both, you cannot find a more efficient, economical, or more satisfactory all-round rig than an Alpha. The cost for fuel is the lowest. Its construction is such that time and money wasting delays are eliminated. You can depend upon it to run steadily all day long on either gasoline or kerosene, even in the coldest weather.

The above illustration shows one of our special steel frame mounted sawing outfits. Let us know what your needs are and we will be glad to quote you prices and send complete description of a rig such as you wish.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LTD.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos.
Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Our Motto: "ONE PRICE TO ALL - HONEST DEALING"

Lumber Shingles

Direct from Mill
to your nearest
Station, at Mill
Prices

We have a complete stock on hand, ensuring prompt shipment, for that Barn, Silo, School, Church, House, Well Curb or Granary. If your requirements are not a carload, club together with your members.

REMEMBER! We cater to particular people with our HIGH GRADE lumber. It costs no more. We will give you a delivered price on your bill of materials to any point.

Farmers Sawmill & Shingle Co.

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KILL-EM-QUICK—The Time-Tested Gopher Poison



Certain Death—Easy!

It's easy to kill every gopher on your farm. You can kill them all over night—we guarantee it!

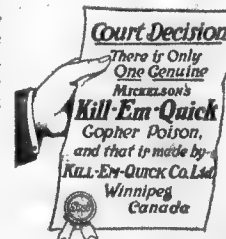
Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

Kills every gopher for 1 cent an acre or less. It's instant death! Easy to use, simply mix with moistened oats. Safe. Gophers love it, always eat it. Money back if it fails; guaranty on every package. 3 sizes, 50c, 75c, \$1.25; enough for 40, 80, 160 acres. Get the genuine Kill-Em-Quick, same old package, same old name, the same fluffy, white powder, same Certain Death, the same that Canadian farmers have used so successfully so many years. Get it from your druggist. If he can't supply you, we ship direct upon receipt of the price. Send for FREE Gopher Book.

KILL-EM-QUICK CO., Ltd.

Successors to Mickelson-Shapiro Co.

Dept. B Winnipeg, Canada



Who's YOUR Dentist

Every day of my professional career I am making brand new converts to the principle of

It's Quality That Counts

Nowhere within the confines of the Dominion of Canada will you find a dentist better equipped and prepared to deliver to you that quality of Dental Work. And the price—well, it is far less than you pay in the large cities for lasting and guaranteed quality that only a specialist can give you.

WHALEBONE VULG-PLATES	\$10.00
Fit Guaranteed	
CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK	\$7.00
Porcelain or Gold—Guaranteed 20 years. Per tooth	
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES	\$7.00

Painless Extracting. **Gold, Silver and Porcelain Inlays**

Dr. Robinson

DENTAL SPECIALIST

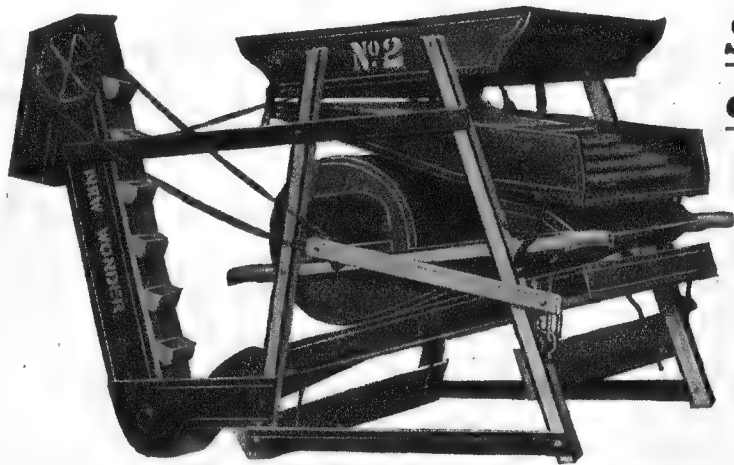
Birks Building

Winnipeg

Cor. Smith and Portage

Cockshutt

**New Wonder
Grain
Cleaner**



Price F.O.B. Cars at Winnipeg:

No. 2 Mill, 32 inches wide. \$30.50
Bagger, complete 8.50

TERMS: CASH

The New Wonder will clean and grade perfectly and has greatly increased capacity. See our nearest agent and get prices or send in the cash direct and we will give your order prompt attention.

Some Special Features on the New Wonder

The AUTOMATIC FORCE FEED can be regulated to a nicety by a hand wheel and feed screw and stops when the mill stops without altering the adjustment.

Excels in Separating Wild Oats
and other foul seeds. The arrangement of the screens with perforations and blanks traps the wild oats making it impossible for them to drop through with the good grain.

Special Cleaners

on the lower shoe brush the underside of the screen, keeping it clear, so that the last bushel is as clean as the first.

Adjustable Shake on Screens

It is the only mill on the market with a graduated adjustment of the shake on the upper and lower screens. This is a very important feature as more shake is required on the upper screens when cleaning dirty grain than comparatively clean grain. More shake is required when cleaning seed grain than grain for market. Less shake is required on both upper and lower shoes when cleaning flax, grass seed, etc., than in cleaning wheat, oats or barley. This feature is fully protected by patents.

Full directions for operating the mill and adjusting the shake are attached to each mill.

A demonstration of the cleaning qualities of the NEW WONDER will be given in our Sales Room, corner of Alexander and Princess Streets during the Winnipeg Bonspiel. Come in and see it.

Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited

Winnipeg Brandon Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

United Farmers of Alberta in annual convention assembled do hereby instruct its officers to immediately take this matter up with the Dominion government by sending a delegation to Ottawa if deemed advisable, and devise some means whereby relief can be secured, either by working out a plan for the distribution of cars from other railway lines which may be available, or by any other sure method which may be acceptable;

"Further, that the directors take this matter up with the governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and with the farmers' organizations of Saskatchewan, and secure their co-operation."

Grain Inspection System

"Whereas, a large part of the early threshed grain in this (East Calgary) district was graded tough, and

"Whereas at least one of the leading grain growers of this district is prepared to take affidavit that wheat from same granary showed no shrinkage at the end of fifty days after threshing it, being weighed over same elevator scales, and

"Whereas the wheat from same granary is now grading No. 2 Northern;

"Be it therefore resolved: That our grain inspection system is very far from satisfactory, and this union asks that the matter be taken up with the Dominion government and have a thorough investigation into methods of grain inspection."

Britain's Fight for Democracy

Continued from Page 11

Rule contest was closed. The House of Lords had been shorn of its arbitrary powers, and the path seemed cleared for greater advances. It was an excellent and creditable record of achievement for nine years, but the masses regarded it as inadequate and seethed with social disaffection.

Still Much to Do

The truth was that much of this legislation merely assisted special classes, the underfed child, the aged and the consumptive—ambulance work someone called it. The glaring and exceptional evils alone had been dealt with, but the average workman found the conditions which he complained of still unchanged. Prices were rising; they aimed at better standards of life, but they were still kept at the old scale of pay and the old terms of contract. They distrusted the Arbitration Boards and suspected their chosen leaders of weakness. And all around were increasing signs of wealth and luxury—never were the possessing and investing classes so prosperous and never were their affluence and extravagances so widely advertised by a foolish garb. The working classes read of the gorgeous dresses at Ascot, the wonderful pageants in London, the grouse bags in Scotland, and turning to the contemplation of their own drab streets with the public house the most comfortable place therein, hardened their hearts. They wanted their place in the sun and yearned for an advance in comfort and opportunities. Hence the continuous deposition of one leader after another, the angry repudiation of agreements with employers and the spread of Syndicalist doctrines. The young extremists of the Socialist movement found their most violent speeches greedily listened to, and labor candidates in three-cornered contests which lost Liberal seats, found their polls increasing. Religion had little influence, and was suspected as a weapon of the exploiting classes. The impatience of the workers with their lot was manifest on every side, and the war descended upon Britain when she was not only occupied with the Home Rule question but on the verge of a great industrial conflict.

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 14

place your block and tackle for hoisting the dirt, have it high enough so that when your helper on top empties the bucket all he has to do is to pull it towards him to clear the well. Then arrange so that the rope hangs inside the well, then the man below can assist in pulling up and at the same time he can hold the rope until the bucket is safely over the side of the well.

ALBERTA.

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Dellsdale, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

CONVENTION CALL

February 15 will usher in an important event for Women Grain Growers. The annual convention will begin on that date and continue thru three days. Everyone is welcome, whether they are official delegates, members, or just some one interested in club work.

There is going to be a splendid convention this year if all women Grain Growers will assist their executive in making it a success. We are planning that you shall have splendid speakers to listen to who will give you helpful stirring thoughts to carry home; but we want your help by your presence and your interest in the business of the association. There will be important business to transact in connection with our work, and resolutions which will need your attention.

It is going to be very worth while going to. There will soon be a complete program published, but you will now be interested in knowing that speakers with understanding hearts and broad views of the problems of prairie women, have been asked to come. Among them are Mrs. Thomas (Lillian Laurie), of Winnipeg; J. S. Woods-worth, secretary Canadian Welfare League, Winnipeg; Mrs. Sparling, Saskatoon; Mrs. Cleveland, Saskatoon; Miss Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. There will be others well versed in the subjects of which they will speak, and officers of the Women's Section will give the needed encouragement and information for club work.

We are going to have a nice little change this time by interspersing music thru the meetings.

Don't look over at the baby and think that if it wasn't for the dear little thing, you would go too. We are going to ask you to bring the baby, for a nurse is being procured and a room will be used adjoining the convention room where the little ones will be cared for while the mother sits free from care thru the sessions.

Did you ever notice that when you are with good friends the age of your dress troubles you not at all? That is the way it is going to be convention time, because the feeling of fraternity is so great that we are not going to think one little bit about the old clothes you wear, it is you and your interest in our work that we will think about.

So many of our clubs have done a very great deal for the Red Cross Society that there will be a feeling of satisfaction to know that a splendid Red Cross speaker is coming to us from the East. She will tell you all about the uses of the fund, the things that are so badly needed and will give you definite information that you can put to immediate use upon your return home. There will also be demonstrations in the Red Cross rooms after the sessions, of bandaging and first aid work.

ERMA STOCKING,
Prov. Secretary W.S.G.G.A.

WISETON W.G.G.A.

The Wiseton W.G.G.A. reorganized on December 19, 1914, with nine members present. Since then other five members have joined, bringing the present membership up to fourteen. The officers of the association are: President, Mrs. A. Dickson; vice-president, Mrs. H. Hansen; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. George Galbraith. In the January meeting the subject of health was taken up, helpful papers being given on ventilation, accidents and poisoning. The topic for our February meeting was Direct Legislation, and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Felker and Mrs. Hansen each contributed good papers on the different phases of that important subject. The March meeting was a union one held with the G.G.A. and members of the Dinsmore association also were present. We were much indebted to Dinsmore for an excellent report of the annual convention; a debate and short program furnished entertainment. The

topic for the April meeting was gardening, which was dealt with by Mrs. Holmes, who gave suggestive ideas as to arrangement, and Mrs. R. J. Wilson and Mrs. Capling by useful hints on the growing of onions and other vegetables.

A paper on birds was also given by Mrs. Dickson; it was a strong plea for their protection. The meetings since have been held semi-monthly. Further topics discussed were marketing, temperance, the advisability of having a district nurse, the law in relation to women and children, twilight sleep, the care of a young baby, kitchen helps mechanical and method, Red Cross work. The better to discuss the question of the district nurse a union meeting with Dinsmore association was held on June 12, but neither association felt inclined to incur the heavy expense for a doubtful necessity. One of the papers given at that meeting was by Mrs. Seward on the laws in relation to women and children. It embodied the facts we had earlier obtained from H. Mortimer Nelson, B.A. of Outlook, and led to a unanimous resolution being passed condemning the present parental law.

On "Twilight Sleep," some important information has been gathered and forwarded to Miss Stocking. In Red Cross work we collected some material for bandages and then finding the Ladies' Aid of Wiseton were gathering supplies also we decided to ship all together. One barrel has been dispatched and another barrelful is now being collected. In practical matters we helped the men's association with the picnic given in July, but owing to the weather did not realize very much. Some of the members co-operated in buying fruit and in shipping their chickens and all had good satisfaction in the results.

A box social and concert was held November 24 to raise money to send a delegate to convention. Some \$120 being taken in, we are sending \$50 to The Guide for Red Cross work.

MRS. GEO. GALBRAITH,
Sec.-Treas., Wiseton W.G.G.A.

A SCATTERED CLUB

Dear Miss Stocking—Altho you have not heard from the Netherhill Women Grain Growers all summer we are nevertheless alive. We lost our secretary last March and have not yet found one to take her place acceptably, altho we have twenty members. We kept up our rest room until the end of August, then thinking the rent charged was too high, we moved out and are trying to establish a permanent rest room, but so far we have been unsuccessful. In July we gave a picnic which was quite largely attended and netted a small sum for our bank account. It was a very hot day and several of the members not being present it made very hot work for those in charge. The present secretary was one of the absent ones. In August we wanted to do something for the Red Cross Society, so we decided to give two teas in our rest room, one half of our members to give a tea on August 14 and the others on August 21. We also sold chickens dressed, cakes, pies, buns, vegetables, etc.: From the two teas we realized the sum of \$26.70, after deducting expenses. This fall we had a poor attendance at our meetings because of the rush of fall work, but we hope for better things this winter. Our members are scattered over a wide area, one living fourteen miles north of the most central place of meeting and one living eleven miles south, so you will readily see it means some effort for us all to get together.

QUILTS FOR RED CROSS

Miss M. O'Leary, secretary of Alameda W.G.G.A., writes that they have been making quilts for the Red Cross Society. That is a new and an appealing way of helping the society. A quilting-bee still retains all of its old-time charms, and we would like to see the custom revived, especially for so good a cause.

USE BLUE RIBBON

TEA

COFFEE and Baking Powder



You want the Best!

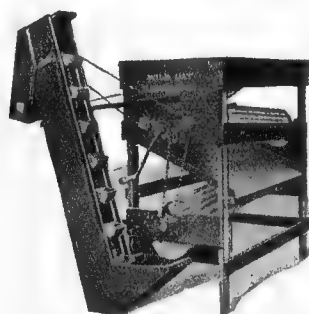
26

It means the bakeday smile of perfect satisfaction 18

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

Made to Separate Wild Oats From Barley—and Does It



This is not a Fanning Mill, but a special machine for taking Wild Oats out of Tame Oats, Wheat and Barley, which we do perfectly and to your entire satisfaction. You will note the cleaner is made with a hopper which empties into the two upper rolls made of galvanized wire and corrugated. These corrugations make the grain tumble on end rather than to slide on its side, such as would be the case in sliding over flat sieves. Long bearded barley cannot be separated on a flat surface because it will go wherever the oats do. The grain standing on end as it does, allows the wild oats, which are thin berries, to go through the roll; barley, being large and plump, will not. The separation is in this way accomplished as the rolls revolve—and the result is remarkable.

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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

EMPTY TROUBLES

(S. E. Kiser in St. Nicholas).
When I blow away a bubble, and then
gladly watch it float,
I forget that I have trouble. It is like
a fairy's boat,
But it's gone in just a minute,
For, you see, there's nothing in it;
Like an empty bit of nothing, lighter
than a drop of dew,
Dancing sunbeams glimmer thru it;
Very often, if we knew it,
Light might shine thru troubles, too.

THE TEST

There it is, the test I promised last week I was going to give you to see how many boys and girls in our club are in the habit of doing accurately, which is a grown-up way of saying, "just exactly so," whatever they are told to do.

Well, then, the test is this. I want all of you, or as many as have time, to take a sheet of white paper, make an inch margin, beginning with the top line, if there is one, if not, about an inch and a half from the top of the page, and running to the bottom. It is to be on the left hand side of the page, of course. Then copy out the stanza printed at the top of this column. Sign your name at the lower right hand side, with your age below it and your address at the lower left-hand side. Fold it up, put it in an envelope and address it plainly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

I have a funny little box with pictures for the little person who does this bit of work most perfectly. Any boy or girl under seventeen years of age, who is already a member of our club may compete in this contest, but this particular contest is not open to the general public. One in which all our readers, new and old, may take part will be announced shortly.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE RABBIT'S NEST

One day as I was coming home with the cows I heard something making a noise as I was coming up the lane. I thought I would see what it was so I climbed thru the fence and I saw an old rabbit over by the bush so I nearly knew what it was. I saw three little rabbits so then I called my mother to come and see what was here. When she came we picked them up, but we put them back again. As we were going away the mother came to them and fed them. One day as my father was breaking we saw a little rabbit. It nearly got under the horses' feet, so we stopped and it got out of the way.

EDNA HICKS,

Red Deer, Alta. Age 8.

AN EVENT OF YESTERDAY

A boy was at his neighbor's near by. He saw some large white birds on a lake not far away. He decided that they were swans and so he at once went to get the gun.

The neighbor was not at home and two shot guns were in the house. To go home would take too long so he took the gun out of the neighbor's house and hurried off.

He could easily get close to them as the tall grass grew all around the water. When he got into the tall grass he raised his gun and breathlessly he aimed. Bang! When the smoke cleared away he saw two large swans dead on the water.

He wanted to run after the other two which were swimming away at top speed, but his feet were stuck in the mud and he stumbled and fell into the water. He didn't have time to think that he got his clothes wet nor his gun. He got up and shot at the two swimming away. It did no good. He shot at one overhead, but the shot had no effect on the swan, but it certainly had some effect on the gun. When he looked at his gun he saw, to his astonishment, that four inches were shot off the end of the barrel.

He dragged the two birds out of the water and put them onto the saddle on his horse; fifteen pounds on one side, thirteen and a half pounds on the other. Then he went home.

EDDIE MEECE,

Age 15.

GETTING USED TO THE FARM

I am going to write you a true story about a little boy I know. Every time his mother went out around the yard he always wanted to go with her and if he got a little bit behind he would stop and cry until his mother came back for him. So one day he fell down and started to cry and would not come when his mother called to him. So his mother called to him and said, "Look, look what is coming over the hill." He turned and saw a little pig coming to beat the band. Up he jumped and ran to his mother and that cured him of that trick. Another day the same little boy saw a nice flock of little chickens out in the yard, so he thought he would just take one up, but the old hen flew at him and knocked him down. He started to cry and she picked his tongue. That was the little boy's first year on the farm.

CHARLIE NIXON,

Wapella, Sask. Age 11 years.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT

One day when my brother was about four years old my father gave him a pipe to play with. He had seen the men striking matches on their pants, so he got some tobacco out of the store and put it in the pipe. Then he got some matches and was going to strike them on his pants and they caught fire when he was playing in the back yard. My father and another man were sitting in front of the store. My mother was upstairs. He came running thru the store and my mother heard him crying and she went downstairs. By that time his clothes were all on fire. He ran to the front of the store where my father was. Father blistered his hands putting out the fire and my brother was badly burnt.

MARJORIE METCALF, Age 11.

A THIRSTY COLT

One day papa and mamma and brother and I were going to an auction sale, but I did not go the whole way. I stopped at a neighbor's home three miles from our home.

At the sale papa bought a pony whose name was Ruby.

Coming home we lost our way, but we wandered around until we found the right trail again and arrived home safely.

But one of our colts was not home. Papa went to a slough west of our house. We had a well dug in the centre of it. Sure enough there was Prince with one of his legs in the well. We went home and got some chains and hitched to him and his mother, Fannie, hauled him out. He is now a fine horse, he weighs 1800 pounds.

DELLA McLAREN,

Hillesden, Sask. Age 11.

CAUGHT IN A WHEEL

It was a lovely day in March and we had a few girl friends here because it was Ethel's birthday.

Quite early in the afternoon as one of the girls was going to leave, the girls began to climb into the buggy because they wanted to go for a short drive down the road.

My sister Ethel did not get in the buggy before it started off. She put her foot in the spokes of the wheel and just as the buggy started her foot went along with the wheel and of course the girl did not know that Ethel was caught in the wheel. She drove up a few steps until Ethel began to cry.

I called out, "Stop a bit, Ragna." Ragna stopped her horses and I went over and helped Ethel out of the wheel. Mother came over and helped her in the house. Mother told Ethel to try and stand up, but she fell right down, so mother helped her over to a chair.

Mother phoned over and got father home. Grandma came over, too. Ethel was in bed for ever so long.

MARIE KREFTING,

R.R. No. 1, Ponoka, Alta. Age 13.

UNLUCKY FUN

Once, long ago, when my sister was about four years old my cousin Ernest came out for a visit. They took some matches with them and went behind the stable and set it on fire. They were laughing and thought there was no harm in it. Just then it was in a flame. My father saw it and ran out with some water.

CECIL METCALF,

Spruce Grove, Alta. Age 9 years.

The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence, "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

The other day I was talking to a prominent Toronto woman, who has devoted a great deal of time to social work in the poorer districts. She said one of the most discouraging features of the work was the almost unbelievable mistakes of the mothers in feeding their children. She went on to say that many of the women whose husbands had gone to "the front" had, owing to the assured income from the Separation Allowance and the Patriotic Fund, more money than they had had for many a day, but instead of buying better food for themselves and families, much of the increased income goes for "finery" and the children are still fed on white bread and coffee, or crackers and tea. I do not know that we can altogether blame these women. They are probably as starved for something pretty to wear as they are for food; but it does seem a shame that they have not been taught to make the most of what they have, and how to make nourishing dishes from the cheaper cuts of meat and from cereals, instead of subsisting on the miserable ready cooked food they buy from the small shop around the corner.

However, the mistakes in feeding children are not by any means confined to the slums. I know people well to do and excellent homemakers who will give their children doughnuts first thing in the morning to keep them quiet while breakfast is being prepared. Then they wonder why their children are puny and catch everything that is going in the shape of disease.

The question of baby feeding is a whole volume by itself, so this week we will start with the child of one year. And right here I am going to give some schedules from Dr. Holt's book, "Care and Feeding of Children." Dr. Holt is one of the greatest recognized authorities on feeding children. The diets are very conservative and consequently very safe. I have found his advice invaluable in rearing a delicate child with a digestion much below normal.

The following is Dr. Holt's schedule for a child from one year to fifteen months:

6.30 a.m.—Six or seven ounces of milk diluted with 2 to 3 ounces of barley or oat gruel.

9 a.m.—From 3 to 5 tablespoonfuls orange juice, strained.

10 a.m.—Milk, 2 parts. One part oatmeal or barley gruel. About 10 ounces in all.

2 p.m.—Beef juice (from 3 to 6 tablespoonfuls) or the white of an egg, lightly cooked, or mutton or chicken broth, 4 to 6 ounces. Four to six ounces of milk and gruel.

6 p.m.—Same as at 10 a.m.

10 p.m.—Same as at 6.30 a.m.

Making Gruel

In making the gruel it is just as well to use some of the prepared barley or oat flours such as Robinson's Barley or Groats. They are much more easily prepared than gruels made from the grains and one is more apt to have them of the same consistency every day. Allow about two level tablespoons of the barley or oat flour to one pint boiling water. Mix the flour with a little cold water and stir into the boiling water; add a pinch of salt and cook in double boiler for at least thirty minutes. Strain, cool and add to the milk. To make gruel from the grains, add two

heaping tablespoonfuls of pearl barley to one pint water, a pinch of salt and boil for four hours, adding water from time to time to keep the quantity up to one pint. Strain, cool and use as directed. It is well in making this to make a sufficient quantity to last 24 hours. After it is cool and mixed with the milk it can be put in the bottles and set in a cool place, preferably in ice water.

Beef Juice.—Take half pound round steak or stewing meat. Broil slightly over the coals or in a hot dry pan. Score well and press the juice out in a meat press. I have found a potato ricer answers the purpose quite as well. Add a tiny bit of salt and give as soon as prepared.

Mutton or Chicken Broth.—One pound finely chopped lean mutton including some of the bone. One pint cold water. Cook over a slow fire for three hours until the liquid is reduced to half pint. It may be necessary to add more water. Strain and when cold remove the fat; add salt, and feed warm or in the form of jelly. This may be thickened with a bit of arrowroot or cornstarch and, if liked, a bit of milk or thin cream added.

Coddled Eggs.—If egg is given it should be coddled, that is put in boiling water, removed from the fire and left for six or seven minutes until the white is like a jelly. For a child this age only the white should be given.

Chicken and beef broth may be prepared in the same way as mutton broth.

The Eighteen Months Diet

For a child up to eighteen months, Holt gives the following:—

6.30 a.m.—Warm milk, 8 to 10 ounces.

9 a.m.—Fruit juice, 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls.

10 a.m.—Cereal. One (and later 2 or 3) tablespoonfuls of oatmeal or wheaten grits cooked for three hours and strained. Put on this one to two ounces of thin cream or milk and cream but no sugar. A small piece of crisp dry toast or one Huntley and Palmer breakfast biscuit. Milk 6 to 8 ounces given from a cup.

2 p.m.—Beef juice, as in the last schedule, and one egg lightly poached or coddled. Boiled rice one tablespoonful, or mutton or chicken broth 4 to 6 ounces, a piece of dry crisp bread or two Huntley and Palmer breakfast biscuits.

6 p.m.—Two tablespoonfuls of farina, cream of wheat or arrowroot, cooked for at least half an hour, with milk and salt, but without sugar. Eight or ten ounces of milk given from a cup.

10 p.m.—Eight or ten ounces of milk given from a bottle.

I found that the groats made excellent porridge, and it was often a welcome change from the cream of wheat or arrowroot. In making it I sometimes used half milk and half water. The beef juice I gave about 3.30 in the afternoon. This was not according to Holt, but seemed to agree with my baby better at that time. The schedule to the end of the second year is practically the same, except that the quantities are increased and the cereals need not be strained. At the two o'clock lunch a very little rare scraped beef or lamb chop may be given, and one or two tablespoonfuls of prune pulp or baked apple added by way of dessert. Water, not milk, is given at the noon meal. Cereal with plenty of milk may be given at night, or milk toast or stale bread and milk.

The Country Cook.

The Care and Feeding of Children

By Dr. Emmett Holt, M.D.

This book is regarded by children's doctors as the best and most reliable that is printed. The author is a specialist in the care and feeding of children, and after long years of experience has written this book for the use of parents. It is written in question and answer form, so that practically any question a mother would wish to ask about her child is given and answered in the book.

Dr. Holt deals with the child from the time it is born until it is several years old. He goes very fully into the question of feeding those children whose mothers cannot nurse them, of clothing children and of their care in sickness as well as in health. The book is the standard book on this subject, and is written in such simple form that any mother can understand it all.

In every home where there are children this is an invaluable book to have, and if its instructions are carefully followed it will raise the standard of health and strength among the children now growing up in our country.

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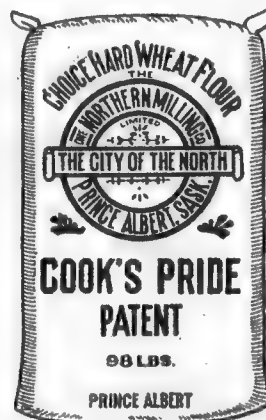
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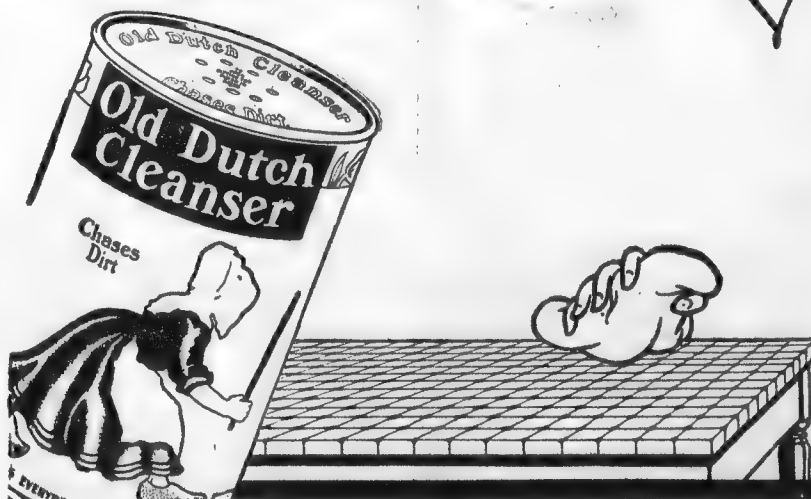
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A PRACTICAL APRON

For the 12 year size will be required 4½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 3 yds. 36, with 1 yd. 27, for collar and trimming.
The pattern No. 8594 is cut in sizes from 8 to 14 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



8693 Gown with Plaited
Skirt, 34 to 42 bust.

THE PLAITED SKIRT

For the medium size will be required 8½ yards of material, 27 inches wide; 5½ yards, 36; 4¾ yards, 44; with ½ yard, 27, for the trimming; the width of the skirt at the lower edge is 3 yards and 4 inches.
The Pattern 8693 is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.



8826 One Piece Gown,
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and Small Women,
16 and 18 years.

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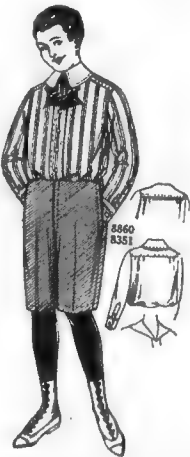
For the 16 year size will be needed 6 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 4½ yds. 36, 4 yds. 44, with 2½ yds. 36 or 44 in. wide for the trimming portions.
The pattern No. 8826 is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



8791 Girl's Dress, 6,
8 and 10 years.

A NORFOLK FROCK

For the 8 year size will be needed for the blouse 3 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 2½ yds. 36, 1½ yds. 44; for the skirt and the trimming will be required 2 yds. 27 in. wide, 1½ yds. 36, 1 yd. 44 in. wide.
The pattern No. 8791 is cut in sizes from 6 to 10 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



8860 Boy's Blouse,
12 to 16 years.
8351 Boy's Straight
Trousers,
4 to 12 years.

A PRACTICAL COSTUME

For the 12 year size the blouse will require 3¾ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 2½ yds. 36, 2 yds. 44, with ¾ yd. any width for the collar; for the trousers will be needed 2 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 1½ yds. 36 or 44, 1½ yds. 54 in. wide.
The blouse pattern No. 8860 is cut in sizes for boys from 12 to 16 years of age; and the trousers pattern No. 8351, in sizes from 4 to 12 years. They will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

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She—"Why, I thought it was left to you by your uncle."
He—"So it was. But I had hard work getting it away from the lawyers."



8717 Yoke Dress for
Misses and Small
Women,
16 and 18 years.

FOR HOUSE WEAR

For the 16 year size will be needed 6½ yards of material, 27 inches wide; 5 yards, 36; 4¾ yards, 44, with ½ yard of velvet for piping, 1 yard, 36, for the under sleeves, and 2 yards of lace, 3½ inches wide for the sleeve frills and the collar; 1½ yards, 27; 1 yard, 36; ¾ yard, 44, for the band on the skirt.
The Pattern No. 8717 is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Graft in Shell Contracts Discussed in the Commons—Investigation Refused by the Government.

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The parliamentary week-end finds the House of Commons still laboring with the debate on the address. The Senate, which never has a great deal to do—and nothing at all until the House passes some legislation—has temporarily given up the ghost and adjourned until March 8. It must be stated, however, that parliament's preliminary canter has been more interesting than usual. During the week the so-called political truce has been forgotten, and guns, both big and little, have limbered up with resultant explosions from both sides of the House. One government supporter has complained that the opposition, despite the supposed armistice, had used the "poisoned gas of misrepresentation." Undoubtedly the week has seen a good deal of "shell" fire. The opposition, more particularly F. B. Carvell, poured in a great many facts and figures of more or less reliability, no doubt to establish the necessity of an inquiry into that famous body over which General Bertram—now a knight—presided. On the other hand the government has just as persistently refused to act. The ministers stand firmly behind the assumption that the shell committee was an imperial body and therefore beyond the purview of the Dominion parliament.

Hughes and Shell Committee

Nevertheless General Sir Sam Hughes proudly announced that it was his "baby," and that he was going to "stick to it." He defended the committee along the usual lines adopted by him, declaring that it had done its work well, and that as a matter of fact Canada had even Great Britain beaten in the game of producing shells. In view of the criticisms levelled at the committee, the minister undoubtedly made a wise and judicious speech. He handed out a "jolly" for everybody in sight. Liberals who complained that there had been partizanship in connection with the organization of the overseas forces were assured that the majority of the officers at the front were of their political faith. Sir Sam had something nice to say about everybody in any way concerned with the war, and altho he said but little that was new, he managed to say it in such a way as to disarm criticism.

Carvell's Serious Charges

Mr. Carvell, while dealing more particularly with the details of the work of the shell committee in connection with which he charged private and political profiteering as well as connivance at inordinate profits, told a story of how the farmers of New Brunswick had been fleeced by a middleman, which does not reflect much credit on those concerned. After reviewing the details of the transaction, Mr. Carvell said: "I publicly accuse the department of agriculture of having during the year 1915 deliberately, and with the knowledge of the minister of marine and fisheries, so manipulated the contracts for hay in New Brunswick that his political friends were placed in a position to filch \$45,000 either out of the money which the government is handling as a sacred trust on behalf of the British government or from the pockets of the farmers of New Brunswick. I go further; I here publicly accuse the minister of agriculture of allowing the contracts to be manipulated so that the Atlantic Hay Company filched \$35,000." Mr. Carvell said he was not disposed to blame Mr. Burrell as much as Hon. J. D. Hazen, who had jockeyed him into this position in the interests of his political friends.

The Hay Deal

Mr. Carvell's story of how this was done was a long one, but the essential facts can be summarized. The Atlantic Hay Company was formed with D. F. Smith, a former Conservative candidate, at the head to buy hay thru the medium of the agricultural department for the Imperial government. They succeeded

in getting a contract at \$23 per ton. After the contract was let an embargo was placed upon the export of hay from New Brunswick. As a result the farmers had no recourse but to sell to the Atlantic Hay Company. To the farmers the company gave from \$11 to \$13 per ton, while from the government it got \$23 per ton. At the same time the farmers of Quebec province were receiving \$15 per ton for hay sold to the government. Mr. Carvell came to Ottawa and protested, but without result.

An independent hay company wrote stating to the government that if given a contract it would pay the farmers \$15 per ton. An evasive answer came back. When the House opened Mr. Carvell said he went to Mr. Burrell, who had said: "For God's sake do not bring the matter up in the House." "Mr. Burrell," he added, "went to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal whip and asked them to pull me off and not allow me to tell this dirty, miserable stealing story. My farmers were bled for \$50,000 for the benefit of the political friends of the minister of marine and fisheries. That's what they call saving the Empire. It's on a par with the way Foster and Garland saved it." Hon. Martin Burrell was exceedingly wrothy with the member for Carleton for his observations in regard to the hay contracts. While admitting that it had been suggested to the opposition

that it might not be desirable in the interests of the war office and the public to have a discussion, he had never asked him "for God's sake" not to have a discussion in the House. He declared that apart from the reason mentioned above he had no fear of the matter being debated. Going into the details of the contract with the Atlantic Hay Company, the minister stated that no complaints had been received from the farmers of New Brunswick as to the prices they had received for their hay. The department was not infallible and might possibly have made the mistake of paying a little too much to the Atlantic Hay Company, but a change had been made in the arrangement. As the result of the new agreement the company would accept a profit of one dollar per ton, an adjustment of the accounts to be made later. The minister, much to the delight of

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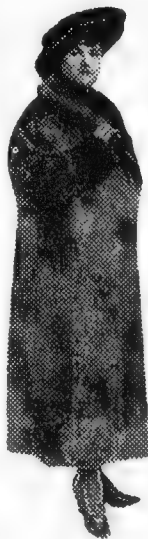
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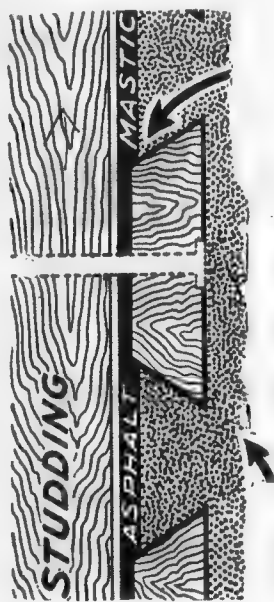
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the Conservative members of the House, countered strongly on Mr. Carvell. He was able to show that at the time of the South African war, when Mr. Carvell was not a member of the House he was the secretary of a hay company which secured a contract for 11,000 tons of hay at \$17 per ton. The man Smith, now in the business, had a sub-contract in which it was stated that he must not pay farmers more than \$8 per ton, so that the profits made then by Mr. Carvell's company, were quite equal to those made by the Atlantic Hay Company. Besides Mr. Carvell had put in a bill for \$13,000 extras which was not allowed. Apparently the lesson to be drawn from the incident is that no matter what political party is in power, it is the farmer's ox that is gored.



WOMEN DELEGATES TO CALGARY CONVENTION

While one middleman was elected to parliament and became a "champion" of their rights, the other is still doing business at the old stand.

Mr. Carvell spent more than three hours in dealing with the shell committee. He charged that the makers of shells had made exorbitant profits, but his most serious allegation was that contracts had been refused legitimate companies with machinery to make shells, while mushroom companies organized by political friends of the government had been encouraged to organize and go into the business. He gave a large number of instances of this kind, and if only one-quarter of them are true, there would appear to be but little reason why an inquiry should be denied. It is only possible to mention a couple. It appears that a contract for 25,000 shrapnel shells was awarded to the York and Cornwall Cotton Company of St. John, N.B. By them it was transferred to James Fleming and Son, of the Phoenix Foundry Company, of St. John, N.B., a Liberal firm. For the contract the Flemings had to pay a commission of ten per cent. D. A. Thomas, the representative of Lloyd George, visited the Phoenix factory where the contract was being carried out. Mr. Thomas characterized the foundry as "the finest equipped machine shop he had yet seen in Canada." When he examined the output of the shop he found that the shells were all marked "Y and C." He called one of the superintendents, who explained that "a ten per cent. commission had to be paid to a Conservative middleman." Mr. Thomas told the Flemings that if they wanted contracts they could get them from the Imperial government direct without having to pay a commission. There was no reason, he said, why a firm with such a well-equipped foundry should pay commissions to anyone. Mr. Carvell asserted that Hon. J. D. Hazen, the minister from St. John, "Knows that the Flemings have already paid nearly \$5,000 on their contract." Hepburn Bros., of Picton, Ont., a firm in which the Conservative member for Prince Edward County is a partner, was also dealt with by Mr. Carvell. This firm, said the member for Carleton, "ran a planing mill, and the member had himself told the House he never ran a machine shop in his life, and had to take his contract to Montreal. The firm received orders amounting to \$700,000." This happened during a period when other firms were being told that there were no more orders to let. "Can a man believe there is no politics in a thing like that?" said Mr. Carvell.

Middlemen Get Rake-off

Mr. Carvell stated that in May, 1915, a contract was given to a Montreal middleman for a large quantity of shells, and it was sub-let to an American. Eight days later the shell committee gave an order to one of its own members at seventy-five cents higher, and he handed it over to an American to manufacture the shells. Mr. Carvell charged that not only had there been huckstering and political influence of all kinds at work, but there had been profiteering in shares of companies which were going to make the shells. He instanced the Truro Steel Company, which he characterized as "a political organization," with a capital stock of \$200,000. It took over a small foundry and after securing a shell contract, went

to work to sell its stock, which was hawked all over the United States. The foundry had not yet started to turn out shells.

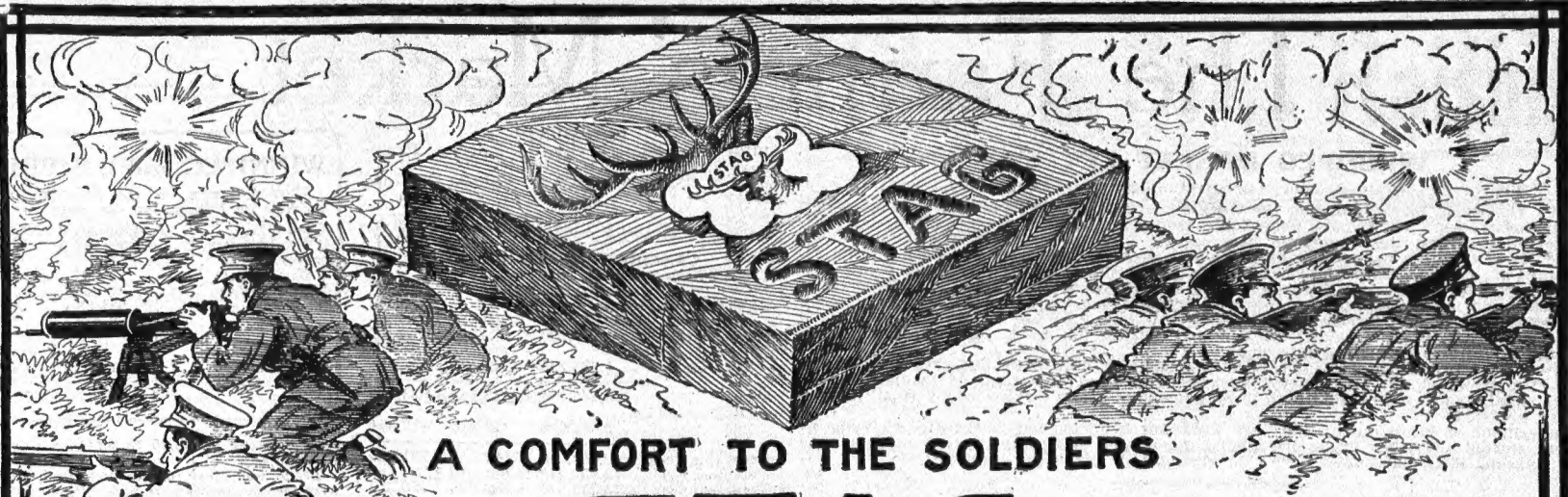
In closing Mr. Carvell said that if Canada was to maintain her honor there must be a fearless investigation of these contracts. He called upon the prime minister to grant a public investigation that will go to the very bot-

Debating Libraries

The University of Alberta has been doing a splendid work by loaning package libraries for debating purposes to organizations of various kinds throughout the Province of Alberta. These libraries furnish full information on both sides of the questions indicated, and they have proven very popular. Up to the present time no arrangements have been made by any organizations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba to supply these libraries. In order to help out the farmers' organizations or any other organizations, who wish to conduct debates, the University has agreed to loan these libraries for a period of two weeks to any persons in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, who may wish to borrow them. The University will charge a nominal rental fee of 50 cents for the library, which will merely cover the loss and the wear and tear and not on a profit-making basis. The following are the subjects on which the package libraries have already been prepared:

- Capital Punishment.
- Commission Government of Cities.
- Closed vs. Open Shop.
- Compulsory Military Service in Canada.
- Compulsory Military Training in Canada.
- Consolidated Rural Schools.
- Co-operative Banking.
- Co-operative Trading.
- Direct Legislation.
- Educational Qualification for Suffrage.
- European War (Responsibility for).
- Government Ownership of Railways.
- Home Rule for Ireland.
- Imperial Federation.
- Minimum Wage.
- Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.
- Oriental Immigration.
- Peace vs. War.
- Platform vs. Press.
- Prohibition.
- Protection vs. Free Trade.
- Reciprocity with the United States.
- Rural vs. City Life.
- Simplified Spelling.
- Single Tax.
- Socialism.
- Trade Unions.
- United States Neutrality.
- Woman Suffrage.

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"What hurt us most" he writes, "was the poisonous gas, which made the air green and yellow, choking and poisoning men where they stood. Tobacco saved many lives in that battle. We began to feel choky, but put big chews in our mouths, and this caused us to expectorate the gas. Now whenever we notice the gas, we chew tobacco, which greatly helps."

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tom, shielding no wrong-doer. "If I am wrong in anything I have said," he added, "set me right. If I have not made any part of the case strong enough, give me the opportunity in the proper way to supplement what I have said, to establish all I have charged, and make any part which I may have left in doubt clear and strong."

A Canadian Naval Brigade

In the course of a speech on Monday night, E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, gave a new turn to the debate by criticizing Hon. J. D. Hazen, Canada's minister of naval affairs. Mr. Macdonald first pointed out that all the chief British overseas dominions, including South Africa, had contributed naval brigades to the Imperial service. Canada, on the other hand, with immense stretches of coast line both east and west and a large sea-going population had done absolutely nothing. The British government has recently decided to increase the strength of the Imperial navy by fifty thousand men, and Mr. Macdonald stated that there are many Canadians in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who would rather serve in the navy than the army. The need which Great Britain is feeling for seafaring men was recently demonstrated by the announcement that Canadians familiar with the operation of motor boats are wanted by the admiralty to help with the handling of the numerous small craft now afloat around the British Isles for purposes of defence. An official of the admiralty is expected to arrive in Canada as soon as possible to recruit as many experienced motor boat men as possible.

Without touching directly on the old navy issue, the member for Pictou made some interesting revelations in regard to the matter of naval protection on the Atlantic coast—things which have doubtless been known in Nova Scotia, but which for military and other reasons have been kept a secret for months past. He stated that the Niobe was dismantled at the time the war broke out. Had the ship been in commission naval officers believed that several German vessels now interned in New York harbors could have been captured. More recently the Niobe, which was put in commission after the war broke out and rendered good service, was again dismantled and her crew is idle. As a result, Canadian transports and shipping generally have absolutely no protection from possible enemy attack,

with the exception of one improvised torpedo boat destroyer, until they reach Newfoundland waters.

Mr. Macdonald surprised some members of the House by stating that the flagship of the British squadron in North Atlantic waters is the Australian owned and controlled cruiser Sydney, which put an end to the career of the German commerce destroyer Emden in the Indian Ocean. The big vessels were, however, often away down in the West Indian waters and there was no protection for Canadian transports. He expressed the conviction that the government should at once order at least two torpedo boat destroyers for the Atlantic and the same number for the Pacific coast.

Government and G.T.P.

There does not appear to be much warrant for the story which has apparently gained credence in the West that the government contemplates taking over the G.T.P. western lines almost at once. Whatever may happen in the future owing to the possible inability of the G.T.P. Company to pay the interest on its bonds which have been guaranteed by the Canadian government—mostly by the Laurier administration—it is stated that there is no likelihood of any deal being entered into just at present. There is little doubt that if the country was at peace and money conditions normal, the government would be disposed to secure the western lines. As it already has practical possession of the Winnipeg-Moncton N.T.R. system, this would, with the I.C.R., make a complete government owned railway from Halifax to Prince Rupert. It is possible that some such move is being considered now, but its development must depend largely upon the ability of the government to secure the funds necessary to such an enterprise.

The general impression which prevails in ministerial circles here is that the G.T.P. Company is anxious to dispose of the property to the government, as they have but little confidence in their ability to procure the money necessary to meet their obligations until it becomes a paying venture. The government, on the other hand, is disposed to sit back and await developments. Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, is at present abroad, and nothing definite is likely to happen until his return.



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The Farmers' Market

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd., January 29, 1916)

The movement of grain during the past week has been limited and difficult owing to the severe storms. Country roads are almost impassable and the railway companies can scarcely operate their passenger trains on account of the heavy snowfalls.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	May	July	No. 5 corn, 1 car, mixed	68
January 25	133	132	No. 6 yellow corn, 1 car	67
January 26	133	131	No. 6 corn, mixed, 1 car	62
January 27	133	132	Sample grade corn 1 car, mixed	45
January 28	132	131	No. 4 white oats, 1 car	49
January 29	130	127	No. 4 white oats, 1 car, o.w.b.	49
January 31	132	127	No. 3 white oats, 1 car, short rate	50
Week ago	132	131	Standard white oats, 1 car	52
Year ago	153	154	Sample grade white oats, 1 car	49
Oats—			No. 3 white oats, 1 car	50
January 25	51	50	Sample grade barley, 1 car	76
January 26	51	51	Sample grade barley, 2 cars	73
January 27	51	50	No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	74
January 28	50	50	No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	76
January 29	50	49	No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	76
January 31	47	47	No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	75
Week ago	50	50	No. 4 barley, 1 car	75
Year ago	68	68	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	75
Flax—			No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, thin	74
January 25	224	...	No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	74
January 26	222	...	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	73
January 27	221	...	No. 4 barley, 1 car	78
January 28	220	...	No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars, f.o.b.	75
January 29	217	...	No. 4 barley, 1 car	76
January 31	214	...	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	75
Week ago	222	...	No. 1 flax, 47 sacks	2 30
Year ago	167	168	No. 1 flax, 1 car	2 34
			No. 1 flax, 1 car	2 36

(Sample Market, Jan. 28)

No. 1 hard wheat,	1 car	\$1 42
No. 1 hard wheat,	1 car	1 42
No. 1 hard wheat,	1 car	1 41
No. 1 Nor. wheat,	1,200 bu., arrive	1 37
No. 1 Nor. wheat,	3 cars	1 39
No. 1 Nor. wheat,	5 cars	1 37
No. 1 Nor. wheat,	6 cars	1 37
No. 1 Nor. wheat,	1 car	1 40
No. 1 Nor. wheat,	4 cars	1 38
No. 2 Nor. wheat,	1 car	1 34
No. 2 Nor. wheat,	1 car	1 34
No. 2 Nor. wheat,	1 car	1 32
No. 2 Nor. wheat,	1 car	1 33
No. 2 Nor. wheat,	1 car	1 35
No. 2 Nor. wheat,	1 car	1 34
No. 2 Nor. wheat,	1 car	1 34
No. 2 Nor. wheat,	3 cars	1 31
No. 2 Nor. wheat,	1 car	1 35
No. 3 wheat,	1 car	1 39
No. 3 wheat,	1 car	1 32
No. 3 wheat,	2 cars	1 22
No. 3 wheat,	1 car	1 24
No. 3 wheat,	1 car	1 31
No. 3 wheat,	1 car	1 31
No. 3 wheat,	1 car	1 33
No. 3 wheat,	1 car	1 32
No. 3 speltz,	1 car, f.o.b.	1 23
No grade wheat,	1 car, bin burnt	1 17
Sample grade mixed wheat,	1 car	1 27
No. 4 mixed wheat,	1 car, soft and smut	1 20
No. 2 western wheat,	2 cars	1 29
No grade durum wheat,	1 car	1 22
No. 3 durum wheat,	1 car	1 21
No. 2 durum wheat,	1 car, mixed	1 24
No. 1 durum wheat,	part car, mixed	1 28
No. 2 hard winter wheat,	1 car	1 35
Sample grade corn,	1 car, mixed	.42

Fort William, Jan. 28, 1916.—

1916 Wheat		
This Year		Last Year
1 hard	84,308.20	10,152.30
1 Nor.	10,652,037.40	743,384.50
2 Nor.	4,656,176.20	1,386,682.00
3 Nor.	2,902,315.00	801,512.30
No. 4	1,462,589.40	465,402.40
Others	2,592,176.10	1,779,159.00
This week	22,349,903.10	This week 5,186,293.30
Last week	21,676,745.40	Last week 5,132,926.20
Increase	673,157.30	Increase 53,367.10
Oats		
1 C.W.	119,405.02	4,113.08
2 C.W.	4,041,131.08	433,070.13
3 C.W.	1,888,308.16	342,234.24
Ex. 1 Fd.	643,467.33	148,631.08
Others	1,508,301.28	932,215.00
This week	8,200,614.19	This week 1,860,264.19
Last week	7,937,713.27	Last week 1,872,068.33
Increase	262,900.26	Decrease 11,804.14
Barley		Flaxseed
3 C.W.	689,167.39	1 N.W.C. 650,327.30
4 C.W.	350,244.28	2 C.W. 74,773.27
Rej.	77,572.30	3 C.W. 30,332.46
Feed	56,971.32	Others 28,694.43
Others	152,288.02	
This week	1,326,244.35	This week 784,128.34
Last week	1,274,742.29	Last week 784,031.20
Increase	51,502.06	Increase 97.14
Last year's total	249,550.31	Last year's total 774,532.53

1916 (lake) (rail)	Wheat 1,128,579.20	Oats 295,229.25	Barley 4,576.30	Flax 41,027.08
1915 (lake) (rail)	300,391.00	132,185.00	21,682.00	985.00

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending Jan. 28, 1916.—			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Ft. Arthur Ter.	22,349,903	8,200,614	1,326,244
Depot Harbor	287,200		
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	1,236,255	2,340,372	
Total	29,685,193	13,265,165	1,633,442
At Buffalo and Duluth	9,682,608	421,815	117,851

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending Wednesday, January 26, there was in store at the interior terminal elevator, Saskatoon: Wheat, 1,355,151.10 bushels; oats, 170,053.28 bushels; barley, 13,849.29 bushels; flax, 27,638.41 bushels. During this period shipments were: 57,821 bushels of wheat and receipts: Wheat, 1,320,320 bushels; oats, 4,622.12 bushels; barley, 7,913 bushels; and flax, 3,399.34 bushels. In store in the Calgary elevator: Wheat, 30,530 bushels; flax, 96,110 bushels; barley, 7,211 bushels; and flax, 76,390 pounds. Receipts were: Wheat, 6,538 bushels; oats, 8,553 bushels; and barley, 2,484 bushels. In store in the Moose Jaw elevator there is: Wheat, 469,167 bushels; oats, 56,980 bushels; barley, 4,002.04 bushels; and flax, 7,068.11 bushels. Receipts during this period were: Wheat, 243,646.50 bushels; oats, 18,112.02 bushels; and barley, 3,557.24 bushels. Shipments were: Wheat, 40,716.40 bushels; oats, 6,827 bushels; and barley, 7,801.22 bushels.

The Livestock Markets

South St. Paul, Jan. 28.—Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today: Cattle, 1,000; calves, 400; hogs, 12,000; sheep, 300; cars, 158.

Cattle—Outlet for cattle today was about the same as on the preceding day. Only a limited quota of stock arrived. Killers of good to choice quality were particularly scarce. Demand for stockers and feeders was not broad, but sellers succeeded in getting rid of desirable stuff without difficulty. Dairy cow demand continued dull with prices mostly at \$40 to \$65 a head. Veal calves dropped another quarter and topped at \$9.75.

Hogs—There was very little trade in the hog department during early rounds today. Outside news of a nature induced sellers to hold out for the markedly higher terms and such early sales were reported showed at least 10 to 20 cents advance and even further boost was cited in some cases. Sales were quoted from \$7.30 to \$7.60 with bulk between \$7.40 and \$7.50, but there was meagre business up to a late hour on which to base quotations.

Sheep—For sheep and lambs the outlet today was about steady. Only a handful of stock reached the yards and scarcity obscured to some extent the weakness noted in the trade early in the week.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—The mild weather has proved a weakening factor in the local livestock market this week. Packers find the movement of m at small in volume. Yesterday butchers sold slowly, and there was a big mid-week run. The result was the prices remained at the lower levels reached on Tuesday. Choice butchers sold at \$7.25 to \$7.80, good from \$6.35 to \$7.25, medium from \$6.35 to \$6.85, and common from \$5.75 to \$6.35.

Cows and bulls were steady, better grades going at \$6.00 to \$6.75, and common and medium at \$5.00 to \$6.00. Cannery and cutters were steady.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, Jan. 28, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.28	\$1.39
2 Nor. wheat	1.25	1.34
3 Nor. wheat	1.23	1.31
3 white oats	.44	.50
Barley	53-68	70-79
Flax, No. 1	2.13	2.35
Futures—		
May wheat	1.32	1.33
July wheat	1.31	1.31

canners going at \$3.25 to \$4.00, and cutters at \$4.00 to \$4.75.

Trade was good for stockers, and, as supplies were meagre, prices were firm. Best went at \$6.50 to \$7.00, the latter being really fine. Milkers and forward springers were firm. Calves were steady at the recent advance, good to choice going at \$9.00 to \$11.00. Lambs sold firm at \$10.00 to \$12.00, while light ewes brought \$7.00 to \$8.25.

Hogs were about steady at \$9.75 to \$9.80, fed and watered.

Calgary, Jan. 29.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited reports last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 297 horses, 508 cattle, 3,625 hogs. This week's receipts were 475 horses, 748 cattle, 2,036 hogs.

Outward Shipments—10 cars of hogs to Toronto, 1 car of hogs to New Westminster, 2 cars of hogs to Moose Jaw, 9 cars of cattle to New Westminster, 2 cars of cattle to Toronto, 2 cars of cattle to Winnipeg, 1 car of cattle to Edmonton, 1 car of cattle to Merritt.

☛ **Cattle and Hogs**—We sold three cars of cattle and hogs on Thursday, fed by W. H. Wilderman, of Blackie. These cattle averaged 1125 and 1380 pounds, and sold, weighed fed and watered, at \$7.00, and the hogs for \$9.15. Today's hogs sold for \$9.25, which is a price record. Cold weather interrupted hog shipments and some trains were delayed, making receipts lighter than usual at time of writing.

Sheep—Top yearlings, wethers and lambs, \$8.00 to \$8.50; ewes, \$7.00.

Winnipeg, Jan. 31.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week were: Cattle, 540; calves, 40; and hogs, 5,773.

Cattle—Receipts have been very small on account of the very stormy weather so that local demand has tended to make all butcher cattle sell strong at last week's prices. Best butchers steers are selling at \$7.25 to \$7.50 and odd bunches of the best reach even \$7.75. Good heifers are around 7 cents. Bulls and oxen are steady. As long as the supply keeps light the price will stay good, but any heavy rush would undoubtedly depress prices. There is a good enquiry for stockers and feeders, but any surplus of this class is coming to hand.

Hogs have been scarce. Local packers have been offering 9 cents all week, but haven't bought many selects at that figure. Most shipments sold for \$9.10. Sows sell at from \$6.75 to \$7.25, and light pigs at from \$7.25 to \$8.00.

No sheep have been on the market for sale, but would sell at steady prices.

Country Produce

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: Prices are all f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is very little doing in the produce market this week. Shipments are small and slow and demand is quite ordinary. Fancy dairy butter is worth the same, 24 to 26 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy is 24 to 25 cents per pound, and round lots 21 to 23 cents per pound.

Eggs—Storms thru the west have held up shipments to some extent, but a fairly good number of eggs are coming to dealers and the price they offer for new laid eggs remains the same, namely 35 to 40 cents per dozen. Candled eggs are still worth 25 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—It is expected that as soon as the weather allows shipments to become less risky potatoes will come forward in good quantities and hence there is a tendency to expect a drop in prices. However that may be, just now dealers are offering the same price as last week, namely, 65 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—There will be no change in milk and cream prices for the coming week. Sweet cream is 40 cents per pound of butter-fat delivered, sour cream is 37 cents per pound of butter-fat delivered, and milk is \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

Hay—There is good demand for all classes of hay and prices remain steady.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto Jan. 24	Calgary Jan. 29	Chicago Jan. 29	St. Paul Jan. 29	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary Jan. 21	Saskatoon Jan. 22	Regina Jan. 21	Brandon
	Jan. 31	Year Ago						Jan. 31	Year Ago				
Cattle	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c							
Choice steers	6.75-7.00	6.75-7.00	7.50-7.85	6.70-6.90	9.70	7.00-8.75	Butter (per lb.)						
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.25-7.50	6.25-6.50	6.85-7.40	6.00-6.70	6.30-8.15	5.75-7.75	Fancy dairy	24c-26c	24c	35c	30c	28c	
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	7.00-7.25	5.75-6.50	6.65-7.15	5.50-6.00	6.50-8.15	3.75-7.25	No. 1 dairy	24c-25c	21c	27½c-30c	30c	28c	26c
Best fat cows	5.75-6.25	5.25-5.50	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	5.10-8.15	4.25-6.75	Good round lots	21c-23c	18c	25c	25c-27c	23c	
Medium cows	5.25-5.50	4.50-5.75	5.10-6.50	4.00-4.75	3.10-8.10	3.10-8.10	Eggs (per doz.)						
Common cows	3.50-4.50	3.75-4.00	4.35-5.40	4.25-6.25	4.25-6.75	4.25-6.75	Subject to candling	25c	26c		30c-32½c	28c	
Choice heifers	5.00-5.50	5.00-6.00	7.10-7.50	5.50-6.00	4.25-6.75	4.25-6.75	New Laid	35c-40c	35c-45c	47½c-50c	50c	45c	35c
Best bulls	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	4.50-5.80	4.50-5.80	Potatoes						
Common and medium bulls	4.25-4.75	4.00-4.50	6.00-6.75	5.50-6.00	4.25-7.00	4.00-8.50	In sacks, per bushel, new	66c	55c-60c	80c	65c-70c	75c	55c
Best feeding steers	5.25-5.50	5.00-6.00	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	3.50-5.80		Milk and Cream						
Best stocker steers	5.00-5.25	5.25-5.50	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	4.25-7.00		Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	40c	35c	35c-37c			
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$60-\$70	\$80-\$100	\$75-\$85			Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	37c	30c	30c-34c			30c
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$50		\$55-\$70			Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.50	\$2.25	58c per lb.			
Hogs							Dressed Poultry			of butter-fat			
Choice hogs	\$9.10	\$7.15	\$9.75	\$9.25	\$7.55-\$8.00	\$7.10	Chickens	17c	12½c	20c-22c	18c	20c	16c
Heavy sows	\$6.25-\$7.00	\$6.00					Fowl	13c-14c	9c-10c	17c-19c	14c-16c	13c	14c
Stags	\$4.50	\$4.50-\$4.75					Ducks	15c	12½c	16c-18c	14c-18c	17c	17c
Sheep and Lambs							Geese	15c	12½c	18c	18c	17c	16c
Choice lambs	\$8.50	\$7.00-\$7.50	10.50-12.00	\$8.00-\$8.50	\$8.25-10.75	\$5.50-10.15	Turkeys	19c	15c-17c	23c-25c	22c-25c	20c	18c
Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$8.50-\$9.50	\$7.00	\$7.35-\$8.00	\$5.50-\$7.25	Hay (per ton)						
							No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$14			\$20	
							No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$9			\$12	\$11.50
							No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$15	\$14	\$10		
							No. 1 Midland	\$11	\$10-\$11		\$10-\$12		



EIGHTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,500,000 Reserve Fund, \$12,000,000

PROFIT AND LOSS

Balance Dec. 31st, 1914.....	\$201,057 84
Net profits for year, losses by bad debts estimated and provided for.....	1,220,057 15
	<u>\$1,421,114 99</u>

Dividends for year at 14%.....	\$910,000 00
War Tax on Circulation to December 31st, 1915.....	65,000 00
Contribution to Officers Pension Fund.....	50,000 00
Balance carried forward December 31st, 1915.....	396,114 99
	<u>\$1,421,114 99</u>

RESERVE FUND

Balance December 31st, 1914.....	\$12,000,000 00
Balance forward December 31st, 1915.....	<u>\$12,000,000 00</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1915

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 6,500,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	12,000,000 00
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account.....	396,114 99
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	228,602 50
	<u>\$19,124,717 49</u>
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	7,154,415 28
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$18,164,057 41
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date.....	58,644,110 47
	<u>76,808,167 88</u>
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	83,962,583 16
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	139,656 44
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	70,804 63
	<u>811,331 71</u>
	<u>84,984,375 94</u>
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	135,374 20
	<u>\$104,244,467 63</u>

ASSETS

Current Coin.....	\$5,212,598 21
Dominion Notes.....	12,081,463 75
Notes of other Banks.....	887,810 93
Cheques on other Banks.....	4,626,884 99
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom, and sterling exchange.....	2,036,992 34
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	2,936,554 87
	<u>27,782,305 09</u>
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	1,750,000 00
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value.....	1,616,500 50
Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	3,447,537 20
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value.....	4,507,958 63
Demand loans in Canada secured by grain and other staple commodities.....	7,130,389 55
Call and demand loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	7,731,849 17
	<u>53,966,540 14</u>
Call and demand loans in Canada secured by bonds, debentures and stocks.....	6,023,921 06
	<u>59,990,461 20</u>
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund.....	350,356 42
Loans to governments and municipalities.....	364,441 32
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	34,012,487 49
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	6,305,446 43
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	135,374 20
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....	148,297 71
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	2,543,515 87
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	316,000 00
Other assets not included in the foregoing.....	78,086 99
	<u>\$104,244,467 63</u>

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President.

H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19-20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, 1913, we report as follows:
We have examined the books and accounts of the General Manager's Office and the certified returns received from the branches and the above statement, which is in accordance therewith, is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at December 31st, 1915, as well as at another time during the year, and found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We have also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required and we are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

Toronto, Canada, 24th January, 1916.

JAMES MARWICK, C.A. } Auditors.
S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A. }
Members of the firm of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.

Sheep



Raising

Advocating Sheep Raising on Prairie Farms, the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan says in a bulletin entitled:—

Sheep Barns for Prairie Farms

- 1—A start can be made without any great outlay of capital. \$100 will put one in possession of a good foundation flock.
- 2—Sheep are dual purpose animals and produce two valuable and saleable crops each year—wool and lambs.
- 3—The labor in handling sheep is light compared with that required for other animals.
- 4—Sheep are of great value in keeping the farm, and especially the summer fallow, free from weeds.
- 5—They will thrive on a class of food that cannot profitably be disposed of in any other way.
- 6—They do not require expensive buildings, but can be housed in comparatively cheap shelter.

"There is Room for a Small Flock on Every Farm"

The bulletin contains useful information concerning the care of sheep, besides plans for a number of sheep barns with bills of material and instructions for erection. This bulletin or any of the others named below will be sent FREE upon application to the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C.

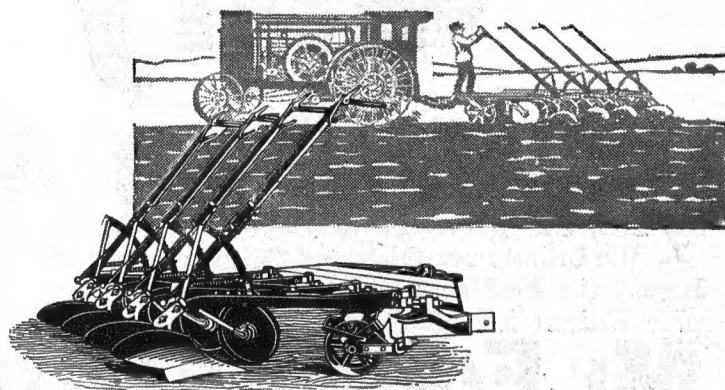
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1—General Purpose Barns. | 6—Piggeries and Smoke Houses. |
| 2—Dairy Barns. | 7—Poultry Houses. |
| 3—Beef Cattle Barns. | 8—Implement Sheds and Granaries. |
| 4—Horse Barns. | 9—Silos and Root Cellars. |
| 5—Sheep Barns. | 10—Farmhouses. |

Service To Wood Users

The British Columbia Forest Service will be glad to furnish information concerning the uses and qualities of woods to any inquirers. Write to the British Columbia Lumber Commissioner, W. H. Houston, 303 Dominion Building, Regina, or the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C.

British Columbia Has a Wood for Every Use

Oliver Tractor Gangs



THERE is one feature of the Oliver tractor gang which it does not share with any other plow made. Each complete gang of over six bottoms, no matter how large, is built up of small sections. These sections are made in four, five, and six-bottom sizes joined together in gangs, to make up any size of plow desired. The joining is flexible, and this flexible joining enables the Oliver tractor gang plow, of any number of bottoms, to follow the lay of the land and plow it all to an even depth, no matter how rolling it may be. As a test, a 55-base gang was made up, plowing a furrow 64 feet 2 inches wide and the plowing done was as even in depth as though done with a plow of regulation size.

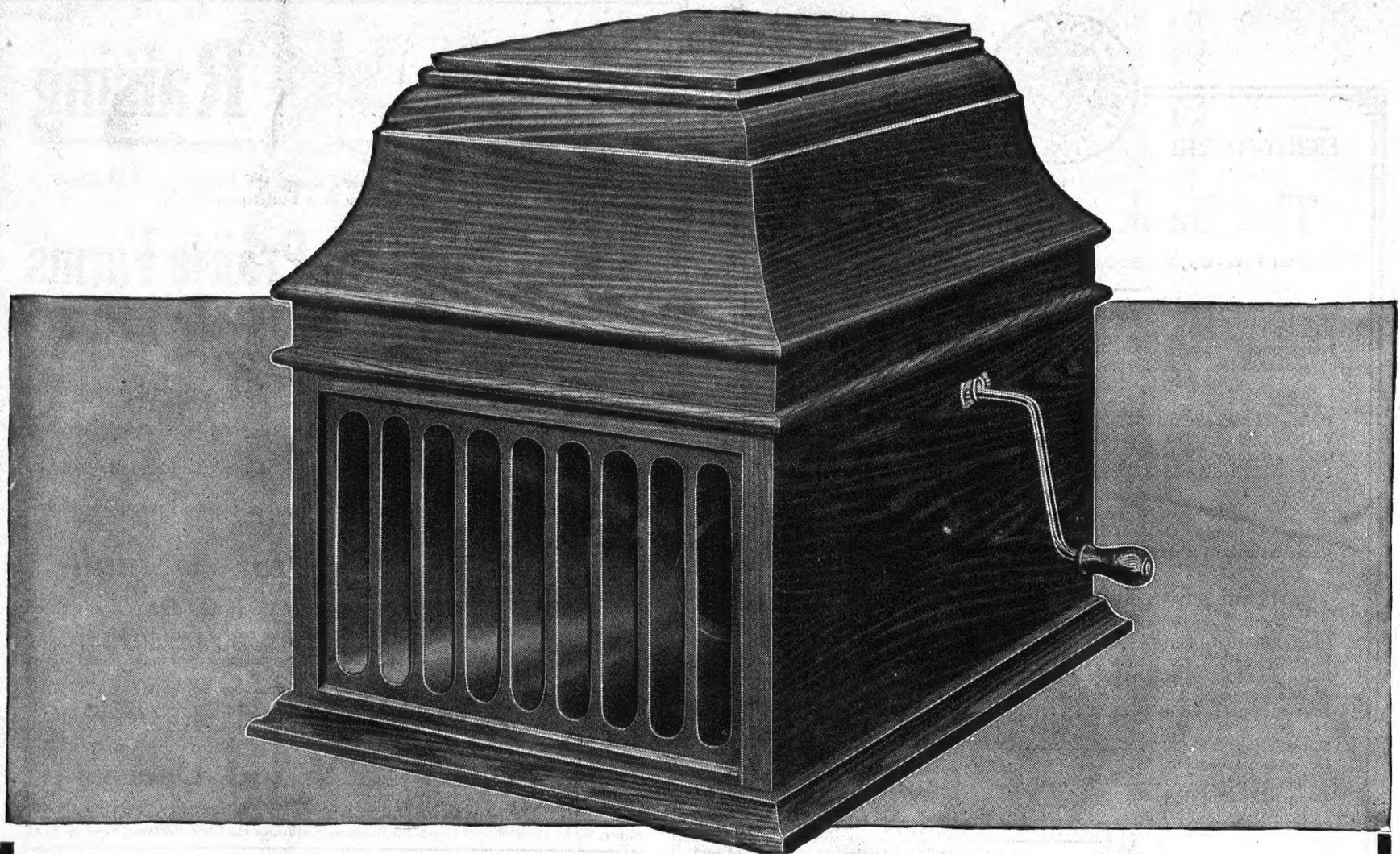
Whether you plow with a tractor or use horses, whether your work demands a gang, sulky, or walking plow, the Oliver is the plow for you to buy. See the nearest McCormick local agent for catalogues and full information, or write to the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

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Among all his wonderful inventions his phonograph is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced the new model, and now it will be sent to you on a startling offer. **READ:**

Rock-Bottom Direct Offer!

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument send us only \$1.00 after the free trial. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it—a \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this brand new style outfit—the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the musical quality—the same Diamond Amberol Records—all the musical results of the highest priced outfits—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on *easiest monthly terms*. Convince yourself—a free trial first. No money down, no C.O.D., not one cent to pay unless *you choose* to keep the instrument.

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Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement—yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will sit awestricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send the coupon today.**